BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

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Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Weekly Herbert.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1853.....NO. 47.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v9-tf

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD,
GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

INSPECTORS NOTICE.
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and countrymen that he was elected INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES at June Court, and would be very thankful for their patronage, promising to transact business with fidelity and and to the best of his ability.
July 1, 1853. [43-tf] PATRICK H. HAND.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS at nett cash prices, (time granted by adding interest,) 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of *Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta* and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.
The undersigned would invite Merchants from the North, South, East, and West, when in the city to favor him with a call and examine his stock before purchasing.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

PIANOS—MUSIC.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a MUSIC STORE on Market street, above the Carolina Hotel, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture. No. 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octave Pianos, in Rosewood Cases, and with the latest improvements. These instruments have been selected by himself, and he therefore feels confident to guarantee them to be superior in tone, finish and workmanship to any which ever came to this market before. He will sell them at New York prices.
He also keeps, and is constantly receiving, the latest and most fashionable Music for Piano and *all* other instruments. His arrangements with Northern Publishers are such, that he is enabled to receive any ordered piece, either published in Europe or in this country, in *three days*. He will attend to any orders from String or Brass Bands, either for instruments or arranged Music, with despatch, having arranged all the Music of the Wilmington Amateur Brass Band during the last 6 months.
Old Pianos taken in exchange.
All orders for Music or Instruments from the country, will be promptly attended to. HERMANN L. SCHREINER,
Nov. 12th.—[6-tf] Professor of Music.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles.

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;	
50 " Flour, fine and super;	
50 bags extra family Flour;	

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

PREPARED
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME
OF THE MOST APPROVED QUALITY,
Especially beneficial to Turneps and all other Root Crops.
HOYT & CO., Agents,
No 134 Water Street, and 122 West St., Corner of Dey Street, New York.
A FERTILIZER producing all the immediate effect of the best Peruvian Guano, with the advantage of being much more lasting in the soil. Thoroughly tested, and found to more than realize the expectations of all those who have already tried it. The best evidence of this is the largely increased demand this season over the past year. Put up in bags of 160 lbs; barrels 150 lbs. each. Buyers will please be particular to observe our brand upon each bag or barrel.
Also, for sale, American and Foreign Field and Garden Seeds, English Ray Grass, Foul Meadow Grass, fine mixed Lawn Grass, White Clover, Osage, Orange, &c.
June 17th, 1853 41-3m

CLOTHING FOR THE FALL OF 1853!
PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING are informed that we are manufacturing the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of CLOTHING, (at wholesale only) suitable for the Country trade, to be found in the States.
☞ We do business on the ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
Orders promptly filled. An examination of our stock is solicited HANFORD & BROTHER,
29 Park Row, (opposite the Astor House,) N. Y.
N. B. We are the largest manufacturers of OILED CLOTHING in the country. RUBBER CLOTHING at the lowest market rates. [June 17th, '53.—41-3m

WANT TO SELL—10,000, more or less, of superior Havana Segars of La Josephine's Brand, and other popular brands, which are very fine—at the Fruit Depot.
July 1 WILKINSON & ESLER.

JULY FIRST, 1853. Our Books are posted and our bills are made out, and we are in want of money. Our friends may expect a *visit* from us soon.
Interest will be charged on all accounts standing over six months. JONES & GARDNER.

General Notices.

DENTISTRY.

DR. T. B. CARR, recently from New York, has opened an office on Market street, next door to Drs. MEARES & ANDERSON.
In addition to a full assortment of the best incorruptible mineral teeth, he has the exclusive right to use in this town, Dr. John Allen's Patent improvement, by which the teeth are united to the plate, with one continuous, mineral gum. This has endured, without the slightest change, the severest test, and is pronounced by competent judges the greatest improvement in the Dental Art, that has been made in years.
Specimens of the new kind of plate teeth, together with numerous testimonials may be seen at his office.
Reference given to individuals in this place, now wearing teeth with this improvement.
Wilmington, June 10, 1853 40-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE subscribers having, on the 12th inst., formed a Co-partnership, under the firm of UTLEY & ALDERMAN, have taken the store No. 3, P. K. Dickinson's Building, on North Water street, formerly occupied by Messrs. A. J. & T. J. Jones, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail, with DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, SHOES, CUTLERY, FARMING UTENSILS, &c. JOHN UTLEY.
ARCH'D ALDERMAN.
Wilmington, N. C., April 12th, 1853 187-20—32-tf

CHEAP STORE.
PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

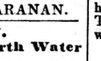
Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas:	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts:	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork:	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry:	Do. Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c:	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.
In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852 43-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.
At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.
JOHN KYLE has just received a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian, Swiss and American DRY GOODS, which, having selected with the greatest care, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates.—Amoog which may be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bleach & bro. Domestics;
do. Drap d'Ete;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	Cotton and Russia do.
Plain and striped Tweeds;	8-4 brown damask do.
Plain, striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	White Linen Drill;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Gent.'s Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Spring Cassimeres;	Boys Straw & Panama Hats;
Tally Velvets;	Fine Boots and Shoes;
Marseilles Vestings;	Porte Monaies and Purses;
California stripes & cottonades	Large supply Looking Glasses

FOR LADIES WEAR.

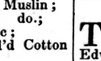
Super black Grodarine Silk, 36 inches;	Muslin Skirts;
Super black Broc. do.	Gossimer, Belgrade, Reef Edge, Black, Bombazine,
do. col'd do. do.	and Silk Bonnets;
Plain and fancy do.	Black Silk Mourning, or superior Silk Lace Bonnens;
Green and blue Boraige;	Child Pearl Hats;
Fig'd and plain do.	do. do. do. Feathers;
Lawns and Muslins;	Swiss Trimming;
Superfine Armenian do.	do. Edgings and Insertings;
Large emb. Crape Shawls;	Jaconet do. do;
Canton Crape Neck do.	Embroidered Cambrick Hdkfs;
Silk do. do.	French Habit Collars, worked Linen Cambrick do.;
do. morning do. [fronts;	Swiss, Mull & Book Muslin;
Neck, Bennet & Cap Ribbons;	Plaid and Striped do.;
Black and col'd Kid Gloves;	Jaconet and Cambric;
do. silk Mits and do.	Bl'k, White & Col'd Cotton
Col'd " " do.	Hose;
Cotton " " do.	Bl'k and White Silk Hose;
Buttons, Gimp & Trimmings;	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do

A large supply of men's, women's and children's Shoes.—Together with a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING; besides a variety of other articles too numerous to mention
Also, a large supply of Cross Creek YARNS, at wholesale.
Wilmington, N. C., March 18th, 1853. 11

LIBERTY STOVE WORKS AND HOLLOW-WARE FOUNDRY, Philadelphia.
The undersigned respecfully inform the public, that having still further enlarged and improved their WORKS, and increased their facilities, they are now prepared to execute orders, for stoves, hollow-ware, &c., on the most reasonable terms. They invite the attention of SOUTHERN and WESTERN MERCHANTS, to their large and extensive assortment of NEW PATTERNS, all of which have been got up at great expense, combining originality and beauty of design, durability, utility and economy in their operation, comprising the most complete and varied assortment of STOVES ever offered for sale; consisting of Liberty Air Tight Cook, for wood or coal; Complete Cook; Star Air Tight; Star Franklin; Star Radiator; Fire King Radiator; Improved Jenny Lind; Cannon Stoves; Bases; Bare Cylinders, Bar Rooms; Radiator Plates; Tea Kettles Ranges; Gas Ovens, &c., &c.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS desirous of ordering by letter, can have a list of prices sent by mail, containing drawings and descriptions of all the different varieties of stoves, &c. ABBOTT & LAWRENCE,
Feb. 25-25-6m] Brown St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Philadelphia.

CAPT. CHAS. H. MILLER, having leased this well-known establishment and refurnished it in modern style, would inform the public, that they will find the accommodations of a very superior character in every respect.
Capt. Miller's reputation as a host is well known everywhere, and he is determined it shall lose nothing by his future efforts. The highest degree of satisfaction guaranted to all who may favor him with their company.
Philadelphia, May 2, 1853 37-3m

$20 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd, late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her. She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd.
J. H. JERMAN, } Admrs.
SETH DAVIS, }
December 6, 1852

PINE APPLES AND [illegible]
July

General Notices.

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 5th inst., my boy DAVE. Description:—Dave is about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, is yellow or dark mulatto, with black spots on his skin, which shows the plainest under his clothes; with a crooked fore finger on his right hand, with a clubby appearance, occasioned by a mash; has a very full head of hair that grows low down on his forehead; and when closely attacked has a very impudent appearance. Said boy was out about six months, some three years ago, and passed himself off as a free man, some 20 miles below New-Berne, where he was taken. He will no doubt try to pass as a free man and make his escape to some free State via of Rail Road or shipping; and an additional reward of one hundred dollars for sufficient proof to convict any white person of harboring him will be given.
DANIEL HERRING.
Branch's Store, Duplin county, July 22, 1853 46-3m
New Era, Goldsboro', and Newbernian, Newbern, copy 3 months, and forward acc'ts to this office.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of New Hanover county, on the 17th inst., a negro man, who says his name is JOE, and that he belongs to Mr. John Jackson, of Craven county, N. C. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise said slave will be dealt with as the law directs.
E. D. HALL, Sheriff.
July 19th, 1853 269-2t—46-2t

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of New Hanover county, on the 17th inst., a negro man, who says his name is JOE, and that he belongs to Henry Jordan, of Pitt county, N. C. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.
E. D. HALL, Sheriff.
July 19th, 1853 269-2t—46-2t

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber's residence, near Long Creek Bridge, on the 4th inst., his negro man SAM, aged about 28 or 29 years, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; dark complected, slick smooth skin, has a high forehead, with a small scar on the same, thick lips, white teeth, and drooping shoulders. Had on when he left, broad striped pants; shirt made of yellow homespun, with a large pleat in front, and a black broadcloth cap, with a glazed front, heavy brogan shoes. He is probably lurking about Wilmington, where he has relatives. He was raised by Mr. Daniel Anderson, on the North East river, and was purchased by Mr. David Rivenbark from Mr Anderson, and afterwards bought by the subscriber from Mr. Rivenbark.
The above reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his safe confinement in New Hanover Jail.—And an additional sum of $50 will be given for evidence that will convict any white person of harboring said negro.
July 8th, 1853 260-1t—45-tf] LOTT CROOM, Jr.

$60 REWARD.

WE will pay for the apprehension and safe delivery in any Jail, so that we can get them again, (my three negro fellows, DAVID, BERRY, and SAM,) sixty dollars, or twenty for either. David is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; Berry about 5 feet 7 inches high, and Sam 5 feet 8 or 6 inches high—all dark complected. They absconded a few days since, and it is supposed they will make their way back to the county, N C.
DORTCH & BARNES.
Georgetown, S. C., 15th July, '53 45-1m

AT REDUCED PRICES!
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
EDWARD K. TRYON,
134 *No. 2nd Street, Philadelphia,*
MANUFACTURER and Importer of RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT POUCHES, RIFLE-LOCKS, and materials for Gun-Makers' use.
Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere.
July 15, 1853. 45-6m

NOTICE.
THE FOUR FLAT BOATS or Lighters, belonging to the Bladen Steamboat Company, will be sold on the first Monday of August next. The Boats are made of good material and in running order, and will carry from 3 to 500 barrels. Terms—ninety days, for negotiable note.
July 15—45-3t] GEO. CROMARTIE, P. B. S. Co.

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C., respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in the above articles, that he will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him, and solicits a share of public patronage, pledging himself to use every proper effort to deserve it.
June 18th, 1853 244-tf

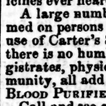
NOTICE.
WILL BE SOLD at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, the following town lots and tracts of land, or as much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1851 and the costs of advertising:

No. of Lots.	Situation.	By whom Listed.	Am't Tax.
1	Chesnut st. continued,	Lewis Collins,	$2 65
½	Bet. Mulberry & Walnut	Neill Clark,	8 59
1	Market st. continued,	Wm. Holden,	6 53
1	Third street,	Ann Hines,	1 45
1	Front street,	Mrs. John Hill,	23 93
1	Front and Dock streets,	Est. of John Hill,	52 68
1	Third street,	Eli V. Kelly,	49 80
1	Mulberry & Red Cross streets,	Est. of Wm. C. Lord,	15 66
1	4th & Boundary street,	Wm. Morris,	45 87
1	Front street,	J. T. Morris, for children	22 50
1	Market street,	Jas. F. McRee, Jr.,	45 13
1	4th and Harnet st.,	R. Quince, Trustee,	12 90
1	Market st. continued,	do. for Mrs. Lippitt	17 45
1	Third street,	J. H. Rothwell,	67 07
1	Market st. continued,	C. H. Rhodes,	3 69
1	Market st.,	Peter Smith,	70 24
1½	East part of the town,	F. Swann, for daughter	5 56
1	Second st.,	Est. of Wm. Shaw,	24 12
1	Dock street,	Henrietta Urquhart,	59 45
1	Second street,	Mrs. Haynes Waddell,	38 27
Acres.			
550	Middle Sound District,	Mary Mott,	17 09
997	Rocky Point Dstrict,	L. H. Bowden,	5 84
1042	do. do.	John R. McLendon,	13 34
640	do. do.	Wm. Robitzsch,	5 79
970	So. Washington Dist.	John J. Moore,	12 12
400	Caintuck District,	James M. Flinn,	3 36
150	do. do.	F. J. Pridgen,	1 24

OWEN FENNELL, late Sheriff.
Wilmington, June 15, '53 [Adv. $17 50] 253-1t—43-ts

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained letters of Administration, on the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Edward St. George deceased, at the June Term 1853, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session for the County of New Hanover. Hereby notify all persons indebted to his intestate to come forward and make payment, and such persons as have claims against said intestate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in law of their recovery.
June 18, 1853—42-6t D. S. SAUNDERS, Adm.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.
THE subscribers under the amended Charter are notified that the second Instalment of 25 per cent. will be due on the 20th of July, 1853. H. A. LONDON, Sec. and Treas.
June 27, 1853 42-9t

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR HORSE POST-COACHES between this place and Warsaw is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.
The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayettevill daily at 3 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Fayettevill at 10 o'clock, P. M.
June 17.—[41-6m] M. McKINNON.

BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT
R. ROBINSON, Wilmington, N. C.,
HAVING opened an establishment for the preparation and bottling of MINERAL WATER of all kinds—such as Lemon, Sarsaparilla, &c.; also, GINGER POP, and in general every description of beverages, together with a very superior article of EFFERVESCENT CIDER, is prepared to supply orders for the same to any amount at 33½ cents per dozen for the Mineral Water and Pop, and 37½ cts. per dozen for the Cider, delivered free of additional charge at any part of the town, and forwarded to any part of the country where ordered at the charge of those ordering
March 7, 1852 155-3m—27-6m

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his place, lying five miles west of Jacksonville, Onslow County, and about 4 miles from New River, containing 639 Acres, more or less, and consisting of good Turpentine and Farming lands. The improvements comprise a new Dwelling House, and all necessary Out-Buildings, &c. The place is well watered and healthy. It will be sold on a credit for good notes with approved security. Apply to
May 19, 1853—37-3m WILLIAM E. SHIVER.

CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlop's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of these [illegible]
[illegible]

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—

10,000 lbs.	White Lead,	Pure;
6,000 "	" "	Extra;
5,000 "	" "	No. 1;
500 "	Chrome Green,	in Oil;
100 "	" Yellow,	"
500 "	Yellow Ochre,	"
500 "	Spanish Brown,	"
500 "	Venetian Red,	"

10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metalic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat.* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil, &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman;) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine, (French;) 3 gross Seidlits Powders, 59 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaints.
In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll.
BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D's, I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,
J. S CARROLL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commerciul.*
HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover county, N. C.,
October 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—
Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public. Respectfully, &c.,
J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.
SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother.—As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Gregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILEY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
May 13th, 1853 36-6m

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED!
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!
☞ *More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*
CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Serofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.
For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.
A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.
And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.
THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation and all lingering diseases.
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Billous Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also,
DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS!
A remedy for Cough

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1853.

Daily paper one year.....$6,00 } Invariably
Weekly.....2,50 } in advance.

For Congress,
HON. WM. S. ASHE.

Next Thursday.

In precisely one week from to-day (July 28th, 1853,) the people of North Carolina will be called upon to vote in their various Counties and Districts for Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, and for Representatives in the next Congress of the United States. This latter is the only election of a strictly political character, and the only one to which we design making especial reference. In almost every County there are a number of candidates for the County offices, and no doubt the exertions which will naturally be made by these gentlemen and their friends will have considerable effect in bringing out a full vote upon the more generally interesting election for members of Congress. Taking this County, and some others with which we are acquainted, as a criterion, the candidates for Clerks are all good men and true, and little apprehensions need be entertained of the public interest suffering in any event. But it is different as regards members of Congress. There the question is one not simply of men, but of principles, and, upon these latter, the struggle must, in a great measure, be decided. By the test of principle, men must expect to stand or fall—to be returned to Washington City or elected to stay at home. Upon this the action of the Democratic party, in particular, must hinge, if it would retain its present ascendency, or secure to itself the influence and organization necessary for future beneficial action. And more especially must this be borne in mind at this time, when it is recollected that, in many of the districts, attempts, weak and fragmental, it is true, but, at the same time, evidently concerted, are being made to distract the party and defeat its candidates, by means of an issue stolen from its opponents, and now urged by gentlemen formerly acting with the party, and still endeavoring to use its name and claim its membership. We allude, of course, to the distribution hobby, used by General Saunders in the last Legislature, as a lever to distract the Democratic party, and prevent the election of Mr. Dobbin to the United States Senate. In this attempt, Mr. Saunders was only too successful. The public business was neglected, Mr. Dobbin was defeated and the State of North Carolina was left with but half her weight and representation on the floor of the United States Senate.

Since that time some months have elapsed, but the same spirit seems to have acquired only bitterness by the lapse of time, and the same hobby is brought forward and pressed with renewed energy and violence. In the Raleigh District, Hon. A. W. Venable, a gentleman of fair talents, who has acquired a considerable amount of notoriety rather than reputation in Congress, by his unconquered and inconquerable proclivity for talking, is out as a candidate for election from the District mainly composed of that formerly represented by Gen. Daniel; and having been one of the *six Democrats* from the South who voted for Bennett's miserably unjust land bill, is now moving heaven and earth in defence of his indefensible position—trampling, or trying to trample, upon the principles of the party to which he owes his elevation, and scouting at its organization, although, in former times, his main dependence for success. Mr Lewis, of Franklin county, has been out for some months, standing upon the known and established grounds occupied by the Democratic party, and willing and anxious to submit the opposing candidacy of himself and Mr. Venable to the decision of a Convention. This, Mr. Venable has refused, and now, at the eleventh hour, we find Mr. S. H. Rogers, of Wake county, running as a Whig candidate to represent a strong Democratic district, his hopes of success being founded upon the divided state of the majority party, occasioned by the course of Mr. Venable. Mr. Venable, by his quasi Whig position, no doubt calculated upon receiving all the Whig support. This wind is taken out of his sails by the appearance of Mr. Rogers as an open and avowed Whig; so that, in fact, the real contest is now, we believe, between Mr. Lewis, a recognized Democrat, and Mr. Rogers, a recognized Whig.—The party in that District have but one course to pursue,—they must rally upon Mr. Lewis, or run the risk of a most disastrous and disgraceful defeat.

So much for the movements in the fourth district occasioned by the personal ambition and unsound policy of Mr. Venable. Let us now look a little nearer home, and observe the position of things in this third district, where Messrs. Ashe and Leak are candidates. The first standing upon the recognized grounds and respecting the old land-marks of the Democratic party; the latter endeavoring to divide it by pushing forward an issue foreign to both—That very issue with which, in the closely balanced Legislature of last winter, General Saunders paralized the action of the Democratic party, to the retardment of public business and the half-representation of the State in the Senate of the United States; that very issue with which Mr. Leak electioneered for himself for the Senatorship, when he could only have hoped to attain it through the support of the opposite party and the division of his own; that very issue, which, when advanced by Mr. McRae in a town meeting in the Masonic Hall, in this place, held for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of our River and Bars, was received with distrust and aversion by every Democrat, and Mr. McRae's avowal seized upon and proclaimed by the Wilmington Herald as a conversion to the oft defeated doctrine of Henry Clay upon that subject. Upon this issue—an issue absurd, chimerical and impracticable—is Mr. Leak now running in this large and steadfastly Democratic district. To it, and it alone, he must look to enable him to beat Mr. Ashe,—to supplant in the affections of the people a man, whose steadfast and undeviating adherence to principle and the sacrifices he has made for its success, have won the confidence of his own party—while he is endeared to the community at large, with which he is so fully identified, by the active efforts he has at all times made to promote its interests, not less than by his liberal and generous character in private life. With the interests or feelings of this district Mr. Leak is not identified—of this we need no more conclusive proof than his refusal to subscribe one cent to a plank road from Fayetteville to Rockingham, the place of his residence, and the reason assigned by him for his refusal, namely: "That his main interest was in and about Cheraw—that his largest plantation was in sight of the town." He subscribed nothing, but as soon as the route was located he entered an immense quantity of land on both sides of the road.—Have our friends of both parties in Fayetteville, and throughout the County of Cumberland quite forgotten this? We think not. We rather guess that the result of the election will show whether they have or not. It is indeed somewhat difficult to imagine upon what Mr. Leak or his friends could have based any hopes of success in this district.—Certainly, he must have been deceived by some persons, who, in turn, we presume, were themselves deceived. When we look at the whole matter and contrast the present position and past history of teh two men, we are at a loss to know how Mr. Leak can flatter himself with any hopes of success in a district composed of Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, New Hanover, Richmond, Robeson and Sampson. We hardly see how, as an honest man, he can even desire it, for he must know that he does not deserve success, but that his election over Mr. Ashe would be a crying shame, and a flagrant injustice.

These two districts—the third and fourth—are those in which a serious attempt is made to disorganize and split up the party upon this hobby. As for Mr. Loftin's opposition to Col. Ruffin, in the second district, little need be said about that—it amounts to very little. In the other districts there is none of it—these distribution gentlemen preferring to split up strong Democratic districts, rather than to encounter Whig *assent* in doubtful ones.—The Democracy of Western Carolina is sound to the core on this question, and so, too, with some few exceptions, is that of the East, and this day week will show it. And we hope, and, indeed, feel confident, that it will prove the Mecklenburg district to be Democratic, and Mr. Craig its next representative.

This day week, then, is an important day, and its rights and duties should be borne in mind, and discharged in a proper and conscientious spirit. The bitterness of electioneering should be allowed to pass away, and the current of feeling to re-assume its accustomed course.

The Election.

So far as our Weekly paper is concerned, the present number closes the Congressional canvass. Before our next issue, the die will have been cast, and the question decided in this and in all the other districts of the State. The time for argument has also nearly passed, and we care not now to fatigue our readers with any lengthened disquisitions upon the public lands, having, in former numbers of the Journal, gone into the discussion of that question fully and fairly, and we hope satisfactorily. Neither do we wish now to awake passion or prejudice by demagogueical appeals. We simply say to the people of the district, and more especially the Democratic people of the district—"Go to the polls—vote according to your own feelings and judgment, for the man who is the choice of both, and our word for it, the opposition to Mr. Ashe will show so small and scattering that its leaders will be like people talking in a mill, when the machinery stops—they will be surprised and ashamed of their own preposterous racket, for nothing."

New Hanover ought to give and will give her own favorite son a larger majority than she ever before gave to any living man. Duplin will stand side by side with her old sister, and Sampson, although somewhat distracted, from causes to which it is not our business to allude, will hardly repudiate the emphatic action of her old mother—Duplin. Of Cumberland we have no fears. *There* Mr. Leak is known; his anti-Fayetteville and anti-Cape Fear tendencies are known, and he will be defeated more emphatically than anybody even imagines. Robeson is all safe; boasting to the contrary, notwithstanding. Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus will roll up their majorities for Ashe, and Onslow—well, Onslow, to our regret and hers too, we think, is cut off from us, but she will be true to herself, however situated.

We say, then, go to the polls; let no Democrat, who values the integrity of his principles or desires the ascendency of his party, stay away or fail to cast his vote for that true and unwavering Democrat—Wm. S. Ashe.

Mr. Douglas and Distribution.

We have searched over the Debates in the Senate of the United States, on the 16th of August, 1852, on the Bill for the construction of a Ship Canal round the Falls of St. Mary, and, indeed, all the debates upon that or similar subjects; and after such search and examination, we assert most fully and positively, that there is not one word uttered by Mr. Douglas, then or afterwards, at variance in the slightest degree with his position as indicated in the extract given by us from his speech on the Iowa Land Bill, on the 22d January of the same year. Neither is there a word from Mr. Cass, or any other recognised Democratic leader, giving any sanction whatever to this new-fangled substitute for the defeated and repudiated policy of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, formerly urged by Mr. Clay.

If the Editor of the Wilmington Herald chooses to look over the debates upon these subjects, he will be convinced that our political history is true to the letter. We have the records and have taken the trouble to examine them fully.

We have heard it pretty generally admitted, at least by all making any claims to Democracy, that the policy of retaining the national domain as national property and to be applied to purposes strictly national in their character, is the most proper course, and the one which they would like to see pursued, if it were only practicable; but they contend that it is not so,—that the rapacity of the land States is so great that they will swallow it all up in spite of us, and that our only chance to get anything at all is to take a hand in the general scramble, and grab for what we can catch. Now, permit us to say that this reasoning is fallacious from the first, simply because it is in direct contradiction to the facts upon which it purports to be founded. The disposal of the public land rests wholly with the representatives of the non-land States, who outnumber those from the land States more than two to one. If, then, our representatives are only true to themselves, what is to prevent a proper use being made of the public domain—the land States are too weak to *take* it. They will never be any stronger, but, on the contrary, their relative strength will diminish. Ohio, Illinois and Indiana are rapidly passing out of the category of land States, nearly all the public lands lying therein having been already sold or otherwise disposed of, and the alternate sections on either side of the Illinois Central Railroad are going off rapidly at their enhanced value. In the nature of things, it is next to impossible that the land States should ever advance in comparative strength on the floor of either House, but on the contrary, it is certain that they will retrograde, and instead of being out-numbered only two to one as at present, the disparity will be still greater, perhaps as much as three or four to one against the land States. Why, then, is it necessary to force this question with indecency to an immediate solution. The older States have the matter all in their own hands, and can do as they please at their leisure. Too much has, perhaps, been conceded to the States in which the lands lie; but certain, it is, that if such has been the case to some extent under the old system, the remedy proposed is much worse than the disease, if we are to take Bennett's Bill as any indication of the practical workings of the distribution policy; for a more scandalously and palpably unjust bill could hardly have been framed, leaving its erroneous principles totally out of the question. The scare and flurry attempted to be gotten up on this distribution question, is about as sensible as it would be to tell a majority of twenty that they must make haste and get the best horses they can from a minority of ten, lest, if they don't fix it that way, the ten may out-vote the twenty, and take all the common property from them!

☞We call attention [illegible] pendent "Sampson." We [illegible] he has sailed them, and that [illegible] from a gentleman whose word cannot be questioned. In this case we may with truth and point say that "comment is unnecessary." It is, indeed, so. What think our Cumberland and Robeson friends of this? Nay, what do even our Richmond county friends think?—what can they think? Need we refer our friends of both parties nearer home to this evidence of Mr. Leak's sympathy and identification with N. C. commercial interests, and especially with the interests of the Cape Fear District?

☞The Observer and Herald say that we are bidding for Whig support for Mr. Ashe. We have urged Whigs to vote for Mr. Ashe, and why? Was it because he favored their principles? No! But the reverse of it; because he was, is, and we believe always will be a consistent Democrat; and thus belonging to the great Democratic party, and coming from a strong Democratic district, he could operate more effectually, and would exert twenty times the influence in favor of any measure for the benefit of his district that Mr. Leak could, even if he were chosen—belonging to no regular party—attached to no regular organization—a political windfall—his own vote would be his all.

This is certainly no bid. The *facts* are so, whether we call attention to them or not. Mr. Ashe would not compromise one jot or one tittle of what he believes to be *principle*, to be elected to Congress twenty times over, and everybody knows that; and if they vote for him, will do so with a full understanding of that fact.

Mining.

The papers from the interior of this State are pretty generally and exclusively occupied with the approaching election. In the 5th district, however, there is no canvass, Mr. Kerr, defeated last year for Governor, having the field to himself. The Greensboro' Patriot, relieved therefore from the burden of politics, is busy chronicling newly discovered mines. Among the latest is a lead mine in Davidson, ten miles South-east of Lexington, which bids fair to be quite productive. The lead ore is also intermixed with silver. The working of this mine is soon to be commenced. There has also been discovered rich copper ore some five miles East of Germanton, in the County of Stokes, and, in consequence of this discovery, the Germantonians have taken the copper fever strong. If the indications at present shown are borne out by the result, Middle and Western North Carolina will exhibit what has heretofore been considered an anomaly, namely: a highly mineral region, overlaid by a soil of unusual fertility. Most mining regions are accompanied, if not, indeed, indicated by a thin and poor soil.

☞The foreign advices by the Arctic would seem to indicate that Russia and Austria propose carrying things with a high hand as regards Turkey.—Austria, as was feared she would, takes sides with Russia against Turkey; in the first instance, because, perhaps, she dare not offend that power, whose bayonets alone saved her from dismemberment during the Hungarian campaign, and upon which she has since been virtually dependent; and in the second instance, because unquestionably she has stipulated for her share of the spoils in the event of the overthrow of the Turkish Empire.—Prussia, always vascilating and selfish, will join no party sincerely, remaining only true to her own interests, and thirst for aggrandisement. She will readily permit, or even assist in the extension of Austrian and Russian territory on the side of Turkey, so that she, in turn, be permitted to extend her dominions in Germany, by the overthrow and absorption of such of the minor States as may, by their convenience to her present possessions, or from any other cause, excite her cupidity. Some such understood arrangement must be presumed, in order to account for the insolent tone of Russia, and its virtual sanction by Austria. Pacific as is the tendency of men's minds in the West of Europe, neither the French nor English people are likely to relish insolence or defiance from semi-barbarian Russia, or bankrupt and disjointed and dependent Austria.—Neither can the "nephew of my uncle" forget that the battle of Jena, in a single day, left the Prussian monarchy prostrate at the feet of France under the Great Napoleon. The diplomacy of England and France must and will assume a more decided tone, and the issue, whether for peace or war, be soon definitely known.

THE RETURNS.—Will our friends throughout the State, but more particularly in this District, be so good as to send us the returns immediately, by the very quickest conveyance. We want to publish them.

FIRE IN RICHMOND, VA.—Early on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the machine shop, in the rear of Robert Bosher's Carriage Factory, corner 9th and Main streets, Richmond, Va., which, before it was subdued, destroyed property estimated at $15,000, chiefly belonging to Mr. Bosher. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Lachrymose.

With tears in our eyes, we return our sincere acknowledgements to Mr. Hopkins for four of the greatest sort of *Onions*, grown upon his place near town. They are enough to subdue the obdurate, and bring moisture to the eyes of the most hardened sinner. Also, for apples, peaches and potatoes of remarkable size and portentous aspect, having red noses, and eyes that squint—besides being joined and tacked together in a manner which the Siamese Twins could not hope to rival.

As we were weeping over these horticultural treasures, a very small boy carrying a very large Peach presented himself and the compliments of Dr. Wm. A. Berry. Wonder if the Dr. actually grew the Peach, or is only fooling us. At any rate, it *was* a fine specimen—alas, it is no more, and the Dr. has our thanks. Rather think he *did* grow *it* down at the Sound.

☞The steamship Northern Light arrived at New York on the 25th inst. She brings 500 passengers and 389,000 in gold. Her dates are from San Francisco to the first July. She reports a million and a half of gold on the way. The mining news was favorable, but business generally speaking dull.

Gov. Bigler had been re-nominated by the Democratic Convention for Governor. Shasta City was destroyed by fire on the 14th June—loss estimated at $227,000. The town of Rough and Ready was also destroyed by fire—loss estimated at $60,000.

O'Donahue, one of the Irish patriots in Australia, had made his escape and arrived at San Francisco. Lola Montez had gone to Sacramento. It was reported that she was to be married.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—Advices have been received from the city of Mexico to the 16th inst. The papers were filled with discussions relative to the proposed Spanish Protectorate, and the scheme was understood to be favored by the government.

Santa Anna had invited the Jesuits to return to Mexico, preparatory to a union between the Church and State.

The Count de Boulbon had arrived in Mexico, and visited the president.

The diligence running between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico had been robbed, and one of the passengers killed. Fifteen of the robbers [illegible] by [illegible]

[illegible] had commenced [illegible] Indians. The army of Sinaloa was [illegible] away, and many fled from [illegible]

[illegible] following are [illegible]

[illegible] ex rel Williams v. Lindsay, from Currituck, awarding a *venire de novo*.—Also, in State *ex rel* Lindsay v. Dozier, from Currituck, judgment below reversed, and judgment for plaintiff. Also, *Dem ex dem* Mercer v. Halsted, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Boyd & Willis, v. Hilton, from Washington, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Sample v. Wynne, from Perquimans, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Johnson v. Chapman, in Equity, from Craven, directing decree for plaintiff. Also, in Judson, Cornwall and Cowles v. Smith, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, same plaintiffs v. Kornegay, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, same plaintiffs v. McLelland, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Dem ex dem* Bailey v. Morgan & Shepard, from Pasquetank, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J., in Shoffer v. Fogleman, from Alamance, affirming the order appealed from. Also, in Cobb v. Hines, from Duplin, reversing the judgment and directing judgment of non-suit here. Also, in *Dem ex dem* Cobb v. Hines, from Wayne, reversing the judgment, and directing a non-suit to be entered here. Also, in Forbes v. Hunter, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in the matter of the Heirs and Legatees of S. Williams, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in Griffin v. Williams, from Camden, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Garrett, from Northampton, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceeding of the Superior Court. Also, in Runyon v. Montforts, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in Satterthwaite v. Loughty, affirming the judgment. Also, in Sample v. Bell, from Tyrrell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Boyd v. Gaylord, in equity, from Beaufort, reversing the decree, and dismissing the bill.

By PEARSON, J., in Meadows v. Smith, from Onslow, affirming the judgment. Also, in Rhodes v. Chesson, from Washington, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in *dem ex dem*, Johnson v. Swaim, from Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Willard v. Perkins, from Beaufort, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Everitt v. Smith, from Hyde, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, Bridges v. Moye, in equity, from Edgecombe, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Dupree v. Dupree, in equity, from Pitt, dismissing the bill. Also, in *den ex dem*, Hardy & Brothers v. Simpson, from Chowan, affirming the judgment.

Four Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The American mail steamer Arctic arrived at her wharf this afternoon at 6 o'clock, after a passage of ten days and four hours from Liverpool, bringing dates from that port to the 13th inst. Among her passengers are Senor Herrera late Minister from Peru to Rome, Mrs. T. F. Meagher and Thos. Meagher.

The steamer Manchester passed a steamer, supposed to be the Niagara, in lat. 52 49, long. 35 7.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The developments in regard to the Turkish question give a more threatening aspect to affairs. Count Nesselrode has issued a new circular, more impudent than the last, claiming that Russia occupies the Principalities because the French and English fleets are in Turkish waters, and hints out clearly that Russia will refuse all conciliation until the fleets are withdrawn. A willingness to evacuate the Principalities is, however expressed when the demands of Russia are complied with.

An important despatch has been received from Amsterdam, stating that Bason Bruch, the Austrain Envoy at Constantinople, instead of being charged with a conciliatory mission, has made an imperative demand on the Porte for all the concessions previously refused to Leiningen's mission. This would seem to indicate collusion between Austria and Russia.

A despatch from Vienna announces that troops are about to be concentrated at Peterwardein for the protection of the frontier.

It is said that the Porte will publish a reply to the Emperor of Russia, setting forth all the injustice with which Turkey has been treated by Russia.

This note has partially opened the eyes of the European public, who see the necessity of bringing the matter to a close, Russia's object being merely to gain time to render her position impregnable. Although the possibility of war is scarcely admitted, public opinion begins to demaud something decisive. The public are tired of being continually amused with despatches announcing a pacific tendency of affairs. The latest report is that France and England had last week forwarded a note to St. Petersburg, proposing mutual concessions in order to end the dispute, to which an answer was expected about July 18th.

SMYRNA.—Advices from Smyrna to the 29th ult. brings intelligence of a difficulty which had occurred there between the captain of the U. S. frigate St. Louis and the Austrian authorities. The Austrains attempted to remove in a brig to Trieste the Hungarian Colonel Costa, an emissary of Kossuth, owing to whose arrest a riot had broken out. The captain of the St. Louis claimed Costa as an American, demanded that he should be delivered up to the protection of the United States, and would have taken him by force if Costa could have sustained his claims to citizenship.

The conduct of the American commander excited great admiration. In consequence of the disturbance, Austria had demanded and received satisfaction from Turkey, the Governor of Smyrna being removed. The St. Louis was still in the vicinity of Smyrna.

GREECE.—There is nothing further in regard to the case of Mr. King.

FRANCE.—The plot against Napoleon's life at the Opera is more serious than at first supposed. A conconspiracy has been unraveled, and the prisoners committed for trial.

The French Minister of War has addressed the President of the Chamber of Commerce, at Nantes, in the following strain:—"We are not bent on war, but if the Emperor, to whom the honor of the government is dearer than all should think that the national honor demands war, he certainly will not recoil."

The Paris Bourse was dull and most of the funds had declined.

Railroad Bill Passed—Maine Liquor Law Defeated.

ALBANY, (N. Y.,) July 21.—The legislature of New York has passed through the house the bill to provide against railroad accidents.

The Maine Liquor Law bill has been defeated in the house by a majority of 54 yeas to 56 nays.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24th.—The steamer Empire City, with dates from Havana to the 19th July, arrived to-day. She brings no news of importance.

Mr. Borland left this city yesterday for Pensacola.

SHOCKING PUNS.—A late London letter gives us the following:

Your venerable ex-President Mr. Van Buren actually rivals Mrs. Beecher Stowe, whom I have not met in society. I was much amused at a well known Marchioness here, *apologizing* to her, for our cold, windy climate. Mrs. Stowe merely answered, in her quiet way: "*It is not worse than I expected.*" The people here have amused themselves by making two conundrums, that you may be amused with: "What book "has lately been written without hands?" Uncle Tom's Cabin is written by *Mrs. Beecher's toe.* "Who is Uncle Tom's Aunt?" Anti-Slavery.

COLONEL WHEELER.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, and Enquirer says Colonel John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, has been appointed charge to Sardinia, the place which R. K. Meade, of Virginia, declined. We trust that may prove true, Colonel Wheeler is a *consistent* and working democrat, and deserves this mark of confidence on the part of the administration.

[*Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.*

The information on which our friend of the Standard makes the foregoing announcement is erroneous. Col. Wheeler has been appointed by the President an assistant secretary, a position of much confidence and responsibility, and has entered upon his duties. Such a mark of confidence was well deserved by Colonel Wheeler, who has attained to a high reputation as an historian of his native State, and by his ability as a sound democratic statesman.—*Washington Union.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A correspondent in Plymouth, N. C., writes the following account of a most ancholy accident which occurred at Williamston on Saturday last: A young man of the name of Bryan employed in the steam mill at that place, accidentally tripped and fell, and in failing his arm struck the circular saw and was instantly cut off, as if it had been done by a sickle. The jerk produced by the collision threw [illegible] and brought his neck in immediate contact with the saw, when in a twinkle his head was severed from his body, and rolled some four feet [illegible]

[illegible] A DEFEAT OF [illegible]

For the Journal.

MR. FULTON—Perhaps you would like to know how the Democrats of Bladen are progressing, as the election is near at hand It would not require a prophet to tell how old Bladen will go, for she will throw her hundreds on the side of the true Democracy, where she has always been found battling, and she has seldom lost the prize. Vain and foolish must the man be, who thinks he can delude the Democracy of this region, by any such demagogue platform as Mr. Leak pretends to stand upon, and he will wish ere long, that he never had mounted such a hobby, for Mr. Ashe will beat him worse than General Pierce did General Scott and W. H. Seward.

I have heard but one opinion with regard to the candidates, among the Democrats, and that was a richly deserved condemnation of Mr. Leak's course, which he has lately taken, nor have I heard a Democrat say that he would vote for Mr. Leak, for Democrats do not desire to embarass Gen. Pierce's administration, by electing such a turn-coat as Mr. Leak to Congress, who did all in his power to elect Gen. Pierce, and is now the first man out against one of the most prominent measures, which General Pierce is bound to carry out; for all must acknowledge, that he would be recreant to those who elevated him to the high station which he occupies, and to his country, if he would not vote any and every bill, which might divide, either the proceeds of the public lands, or the lands themselves, among the several States; and Mr. Leak knows this, but merely for the sake of getting to Congress, he is willing to do any thing, let the consequences be what they may. But he is just as near being a member of Congress, by the votes of the Democrats of Bladen, as the earth is to any of the fixed stars.

You may rely upon old Bladen, for the Democracy is wide awake, and ready for any emergency; and on the day of election will roll up hundreds for our able and distinguished representative.

Please set old Bladen down, right side up again.

STATE RIGHTS.

Bladen County, N. C., July 26th, 1853.

A SLAVE ESCAPED.—From a letter published by Capt. Hopkins, of the brig Florence, in the Boston papers of the 20th, we learn that he sailed June 22d from Wilmington, N. C., for Boston, and laid inside the bar at Smithville, till July 1. When off Nantucket, July 10, he discovered a negro on board, who gave his name as Pomfrey Williams. On the 17th he arrived at Boston and anchored in the stream, and the next morning went on shore, leaving the negro in the custody of the mate. Capt. H. telegraphed to Wilmington, and consulted with the U. S. District Attorney, and while absent, a mob, mostly colored, boarded the Florence, and took the negro away by force. We believe Capt. Hopkins [illegible] in the affair. [illegible]

Duplin vs. Sampson.

To the Editors of the Journal:—

CLINTON, July 20th, 1853.

A few years ago the people of Sampson, with great unanimity, concluded to erect a first class Female School in Clinton. They proceeded immediately to the task, and it is now completed and in successful operation, with no less than one hundred pupils in this, the second week of its second session. There is now no Female Institution in this State that has fairer prospects—being located in a very healthy portion of the State, and a point accessible to all—with a Faculty of teachers not to be surpassed by any school of the kind in any State.

But to return to Duplin—no sooner had Sampson fairly commenced the project than a similar one was started in Duplin. Are the citizens of Duplin envious of their daughter's prosperity? It really seems so, for there is not a reflecting mind but can see that, should a Female School be erected at Kenansville, it must of necessity be brought into competition with the one already at Clinton.

Now Sampson would say to her old mother County: do not envy your daughter, and do not endeavor to supplant her in so laudable an undertaking!—Sampson is not the aggressor, she preceded—Duplin is about to follow.

Will the good citizens of Duplin receive a mere suggestion from an humble citizen of Sampson?—Will they furnish us with a first class Male Seminary, and let us send our sons to Duplin and let them continue to send their daughters to Sampson. Why should they pursue this course? not because Duplin may not as well have a Female School as Sampson, but for several other reasons:

1st. No two schools of the same kind can do a first rate business in the lower part of the State when situated so near together.

2d. There is a great want of a first class Male School in this region of country, and it is generally admitted that the State at large is better supplied with female than male schools.

3d. The Rev. Mr. Sprunt, who now lives in Kenansville, and teaches there, would be admirably adapted to the principalship of such an institution; for he told me himself that he had rather teach males than females.

4th. Had we a Male College as near as Kenansville, our sons would not be sent up the country and into the Western part of the State, to a climate, which, to say the least, (in winter) is not congenial to their health.

5th. Were there such an institution in Kenansville, might it not add to the prosperity of our school as well as theirs? Parents wishing to send their sons and daughters off from home would not hesitate to send them where a few hour's ride would bring them together at any time—every Friday evening if they choose.

These are not all, but for fear I may fatigue the printer, and reader too, I will conclude with a few more remarks.

Nor do I wish these remarks to be construed into unkindness. No person can anticipate precisely what may be the result of such a project, but it is next to certain, from the topography of the two villages, as well as past experience, that Clinton will prove the more healthy of the two schools.

Our school is now in operation, and let the motives of the people of Duplin be ever so good, they will not be able to convince the people of this county, that it is exactly with the very best wishes for the prosperity of our school that they erect one in Duplin.

I pray the citizens of Duplin to think seriously about the matter, for everybody knows that the prosperity of a school depends very much upon numbers, and we had based our hopes on the hearty cooperation of the citizens of our mother county, when we first concluded to build up a school in Sampson.

Now, for our sakes, and for the sake of your only daughter do, old Duplin, change your project, and send your daughters to our school, and we promise to return them to the parental roof so refined and so polished, that not only you, but the literati of the land shall be stricken with astonishment. B.

From the North Carolina Standard.

Stand to your Principles, Democrats!

It is well known that there are three candidates in the 4th Congressional District, asking at the hands of the people an election to the next Congress—two hitherto recognized as Democrats and one a Whig, upon whom it is likely the Whig party will unite. Therefore it behooves the true Democracy of the District to concentrate upon the Democrat who stands upon the platform of principles adopted by the Baltimore Convention and the State Convention of May 1852, in regard to the distribution of the public lands.

That Democrat is A. M. Lewis, Esq., of Franklin. If the democracy of all the counties adhere to their principles they will at once organize and secure their triumph. Men die and are generally forgotten, but principles endure forever, and he who, as a public man, will forsake the principles of his party ought to be renounced, let his experience and eloquence be what they may. The Democratic party have hitherto acted upon this principle, not only with their local but with their State and National candidates, and should they refuse to do so in the pending Congressional election it will be the means of inducing many "Arnolds" to spring up in the party and betray its best interests to secure the attainment of *their individual* interests.

These principles are now in jeopardy, and I beseech you, brother Democrats, to arouse yourselves and determine now, as formerly, that you will suffer no betrayal or surrender of them, but that you will repudiate now and forever those who have and are deserting them. What but a consistent and persistive advocacy of the great principles of our party—one of which is this land question—has ever enabled it to obtain and to retain, with but short and few intervals, the possession of the reins of Government from its foundation, and the formation of the two great parties of the country? What but Democratic Administrations and Democratic policy have given to our glorious and happy land such an enviable position amongst the nations of the earth? And are we *now*—seeing such results—to surrender two of the cardinal principles of our party at the behests of a few of the high priests of the party, and embrace those of the adverse party? Never! never! forbid it Democracy! Whenever our party has failed to achieve victories it has been owing to the apostacy of those who had always shared largely of our confidence. How cautiously, then, should we act towards retaining or obtaining the services of any one who has repudiated, not only the principles of the party, but the usages by which those principles can have the ascendency. The next step would be a total abandonment of the name.

We call upon the Democrats of the District to stand to their principles, and elect one who is true to them, and not suffer one who is "fishy," to say the least of it, or a Whig, who has no right to represent the District, to be elected. This they can do if they will organize—to organize now is to ensure the honors and glories of a certain triumph on the [illegible] of August. Let us be fully prepared by the day [illegible]

The Catastrophe at Niagara Falls.

The Buffalo papers contain thrilling accounts of the fearful accident at Niagara Falls, by which three lives were lost. Avery, the young man who clung with desperation to an upright log from 9½ o'clock on Monday night until 3 o'clock on Tuesday evening, was only 20 years of age, and, to add to the painful interest of the frightful scene, his distracted father was one of the throng of spectators which lined the shores during all day on Tuesday. During the day hundreds left Buffalo by the railroad trains, but, on their arrival at the Falls, were unable to render the unfortunate man any assistance, and were compelled to look on with painful suspense until their worst fears were realized, and the fierce element whirled its poor victim beneath its boiling current. The Buffalo Commercial gives the following additional particulars:

Our informant tells us that Avery was in a part of the rapids where the rocks rise nearly to the surface of the water. A log of wood, apparently wedged tightly between the rocks, and crossed by another, still higher out of the water, was his resting place.—Here he remained, half clinging to and half perching upon the log, from which he would occasionally slip down and walk a little on the rocks, which were only a short distance under the water.

A few feet in advance was a small fall of about four or five feet, and here and on each side of him the waters rushed widely on at a speed of about forty miles an hour. About 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, a raft was constructed formed of crossed timbers strongly fastened in a square form, a hogshead being placed in the contre.

The raft was strongly secured with ropes on each side, and was floated down to the rocks upon which Avery was stationed. As it approached the spot where he stood, the rope got fast in the rocks, and the raft became immovable. Avery then appeared to muster strength and courage, and descending from the log, walked over the rocks to the place where the rope had caught and labored long and hard to disengage it from the rocks. After some time he succeeded, and then with renewed energy, inspired by the hope of rescue, he pulled manfully at the rope until he succeeded in bringing the raft from the current towards his fearful resting place.

Avery now got on to the raft, making himself fast thereto by means of ropes which had been placed there for that purpose, and those on the land commenced drawing it towards the shore. It had approached within *thirty feet* of one of the small islands, towards which its course was directed, when suddenly it became stationary in the midst of the rapids, the ropes having again caught in the rocks.

All endeavors to move it were found to be in vain, and much fear was entertained that the strain upon the ropes might break them and occasion the poor fellow's loss. Various suggestions were now volunteered, and several attempts were made to reach him.—One man went out in a boat as far as he dared to venture, and asked him if he would fasten a rope round his body and trust to being drawn in by that.

The poor fellow, however, shook his head despondingly, as though he felt that he had not strength enough remaining to make himself secure to a rope. At length a boat was got ready—a life boat, which had arrived from Buffalo—and was launched. Seeing the preparations, Avery unloosed his fastenings, with the intention of being ready to spring into the boat. Borne on by the rushing waters, and amid the breathless suspense of the spectators, the boat approached the raft. A thrill ran through the crowd—the boat lived in the angry waves—it struck the raft—a shout of joy rang forth from the shores, for it was believed that he was saved—when suddenly the hope that had been raised was again destroyed—a moment's confusion followed the collision, and in the next the victim was seen in the midst of the waters, separated from his frail support and struggling for life.

For a minute or two the poor fellow, striking out boldly, swam strongly towards the island, and the cry echoed from shore to shore that he would yet be saved. But soon the fact became certain that he receded from the shore—his strength was evidently failing. Gradually he was borne back into the fiercest part of the current—slowly at first then more rapidly.

Swiftly and more swiftly he approached the brink of the fatal precipice—the waters had him at last, their undisputed victim, and madly they whirled him on to death, as though enraged at his persevering efforts to escape their fury.

A sickening feeling came over the spectators when, just on the brink of the precipice, the doomed man sprung up from the waters—clear from their surface—raising himself upright as a statue, with his arms flung wildly aloft, and with a piercing shriek that rang loudly above the mocking roar of the cataract, fell back again into the foaming waves, and was hurried over the brow of the fatal precipice.

The boat which was made fast to the log, and the raft, are still swaying to and fro in the current. None of the bodies have been found, and probably never will be.

A New Use of the Leaves of the Pine.

(PINUS SILVESTER.)

Near Bresleau, in Silesia, in a domain called the Prairie of Humboldt, there exists two establishments as astonishing for their produce as for their union. One is a manufactory which converts pine leaves into a sort of cotton or wool; the other offers to invalids, as curative baths, the waters used in the manufacture of that vegetable wool. Both have been erected by M. de Pannewitz, inventor of a chemical process by means of which it is possible to extract from the long and slender leaves of the pine a very filaceous substance which he has named woody wool; it can be curled, felted and woven.

All the aucular leaves of the pine fir, and of the coniferæ in general, are composed of a fibillæ extremely fine and tough, surrounded and held together by a resinous substance under the form of a thin pellicle. When by decoction and the use of certain chemical agents the resinous substance is dissolved, it is easy to separate the fibres, to wash them and free them from all foreign substances. According to the mode of preparation employed the woolly substance acquires a quality more or less fine, or remains in its coarse state; in the first instance it is used as wadding, in the second to stuff mattrasses. If the pine has been preferred to other kinds of pitch trees, it is on account of the length of its needle-shaped leaves. It is thought that a similar result might be obtained from other trees of the same species.

The tree can be stripped of its leaves when quite young without an injury. The operation takes place when they are still green. A man can gather two hundred pounds of leaves per day.

It was first advantageously substituted for cotton and wool in the manufacture of blankets. The hospital of Vienna bought five hundred, and, after a trial of several years, has adopted them entirely. It has been remarked, among other advantages, that no kind of insects would lodge in the beds, and its aromatic odor was found agreeable and beneficial. These blankets have since been adopted by the penitentiary of Vienna, the charity hospital, and the barracks of Breslau.

Its cost is three times less than that of horse-hair, and the most experienced upholsterer, when the wool is employed on furniture, could not tell the one from the other.

This article can be spun and woven, resembling the thread of hemp for its strength; it can be made into rugs and horse-blankets.

In the preparation of this wool an ethereal oil of pleasant odor is produced. This oil is at first green; exposed to the rays of the sun, it assumes an orange yellow tint; replaced in the shade, it resumes its former green odor; rectified, it becomes colorless — It differs from the essence of turpentine extracted from the same tree. It has been found efficient in rheumatism and gout; also as an anthelmintic in cutaneous diseases. Distilled, it is used in the preparation of lace of the finest kind. It burns in lamps like olive oil, and dissolves caoutchouc completely in a short time. Perfumers in Paris use it in large quantities.

It is the liquid left by the decoction of the pine leaves which has been so beneficial in the form of baths. The bath establishment is a flourishing one.

The mebraneous substance obtained by filtration at the time of the washing of the fibres is pressed in bricks and dried; it is used as a combustible, and produces, from the rosin it contains, a quantity of gas sufficient for the lighting of the factory. The production of a thousand quintals of wool leaves a quantity of combustible matter equal in value to 60 cubic metres of pine wood — *Piow, Loom and Anvil.*

A Solitary Voyager.—The schooner Empire, Capt. Barker, arrived at Boston on Saturday from Darien, Ga., During the voyage all of the crew, consisting of two sailors, a cook, and boy, together with the mate, died of southern fever. The last man died on the 9th instant, since which time Capt. Barker has been obliged to navigate the vessel and bring her into port alone. He himself had been sick, but had recovered. He was for six days alone on the ocean!

Mr. Venable, we [illegible] the impression among [illegible] of the acquisition of Cuba [illegible] example, to Robert F. Morr[illegible] with the Whigs on Cuba and the public funds, and ought therefore to be supported by that party! His speech in Congress, of January last, shows that he is against Cuba, except in a contingency which will hardly ever arise; and even then, though he would advocate action by the United States, he does not consider the acquisition of the island as at all desirable.

He also strives, we understand, to produce the impression that he is with Gen. Jackson on the question of distribution. The extracts we published in our last from "Old Hickory's" land bill veto of 1833 are conclusive on this point. Gen. Jackson was really a State rights man, and therefore opposed to distribution in every form in which it was presented, because he saw that it was but another name for increased tariff-taxes, and would end in concentrating all power in the general government; Mr. Venable pretends to be a State rights man, and showed that he was on the "compromise measures," and yet he voted for Bennett's bill, one of the strongest federal measures—the alien and sedition laws perhaps excepted—ever introduced into the House of Representatives. Mr. Venable also declares, we understand, that he is with Judge Douglas on the land question, or rather that Judge Douglass is in favor of giving away lands to the new States. The speeches and votes of Judge Douglas will show that he is as sound on the questions of dividing the lands or their proceeds as Gen. Jackson himself. He favors the granting of alternate sections to States in which lands lie, for purposes of improvement; and the result of these grants has actually been beneficial to the government as a landholder. That is, one section has been granted and another reserved along the lines of proposed improvements; the improvements have been made by the sections granted, and forthwith the reserved sections have advanced to the full price of both the granted and reserved sections. In such cases the people of the new States have been greatly benefitted, and the wealth of the country has been increased, while at the same time the government has not, to say the least, lost one cent. To this policy, as we have heretofore stated, we are not disposed to object. The idea of exhausting the lands by these grants is absurd—the sections thus transferred to States for wise purposes, and the usual quantity of five hundred thousand acres voted to all new States when they enter the Union, are no more when compared to the fifteen hundred millions of public lands than a rill is to the ocean.

The truth is, Mr. Venable shows a *Whig* face on both the Cuban and the land question; and knowing this, it is not surprising that a gentleman of his ingenuity should seek to create a different impression in a Democratic District. But he will find, large as he is in his own estimation, that the masses of the Democratic party are just as capable of judging of public questions as he is; and that they are not to be driven about or deceived by disorganizers and pretended Democrats.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Secretary of War and the Regular Army.

A Washington correspondent of the Mobile Register, has the following relation of a scene between the Secretary of War, Gen. Davis, and a "Colonel in the regular army." It argues favorably, if true, for the "privates of the regular army."

The officer in question was a Colonel, whose regiment is stationed near Newport, R. I. "Well, General," says the Colonel to the Secretary, "I have received your order, commanding me to leave the hotel at Newport, and take up my quarters with the regiment at the barracks." "I am glad to hear it," replied Gen. Davis. "I hope the order will subject you to no inconvenience." "No inconvenience, indeed!" replied the Colonel, quite indignantly; "why, sir, the place is a living tomb of misery and unhealthiness. I couldn't endure the place a month. This has been known to my superiors in command, including the late Secretary of War; and I have been permitted to remain at Newport, where I am comfortably situated. I have not been necessarily negligent of my duty, as your order seems to imply. I am a soldier, sir, and know my duty."

"Ah, indeed," calmly rejoined the Secretary, "you have been living in ease and splendor, while the poor soldiers have been cooped up in a 'living tomb of misery and unhealthiness;' you couldn't endure the place a month; you are a soldier and know your duty.—Now, sir, I, too, am a soldier, and I know it to be the first duty of an officer to look after the welfare and comfort of those under his command. I have held office in the army, and always considered it *my* duty to partake of the hardships as well as the glories of my companions in arms. If, therefore, the barracks near Newport are fit for your regiment to live in, I presume they are fit for you. If they be as you represent them, you have certainly been negligent in not reporting the fact to this Department, so that the soldiers could have been removed from that 'living tomb of misery and unhealthiness.' And until you make such a report, I shall make no change in the order of which you complain."

The Colonel, in a perfect rage, departed unceremoniously at this stage of the interview. The propability is, that the next time he makes a pilgrimage to the War Department, to plead for his own ease and comfort, he will bring with him some kind words in behalf of the poor soldiers.

This is the best thing we have seen seen in relation to the regular army, for a long while. Let Secretary Davis now take up the punishments in the army, and reform some of the abuses in this matter, and he will deserve well of his countrymen.

A Slave of Gen. Washington's.—It is not generally known to our readers, that there is yet living near Cookstown, a slave of Gen. Washington's. He is 124 years of age, and can walk six miles in a day. He is so old that his fingers and toes are nearly all white. He belonged to Washington when he owned what is now known as Washington's Bottom, on which Perrypolis now stands. The estate of Col. Cook was and still is bound for his living. He is to be taken to the World's Fair for exhibition, if arrangements can be made. It is well known that Barnum made his first "pile of money" by exhibiting a slave which he said belonged to Washington, but it was all a humbug. For this man being a slave of Washington's, the record of the transfer from Washington to Col. Sheeve will prove. It is worth a trip to see him at his home. He has used tobacco and whiskey all his life.

Monongahela Republican.

Tall Poetry.—That rhyming Fourth of July Oration in the Sunday Times was a superior sample of Down East poetry. We like this verse:

In fact, the universal globe will all be ours, that's sartin—
To say republics won't endoore, 's my eye and Betty Martin:
This Union will take in the airth, with all its states and nashins,
Before the revolushin comes announced in Revelashins.

A Decided Mistake.—A laughable occurance took place at Norfolk a few evenings ago, which has kept half the population in a broad grin ever since. It seems that a circus company was performing there, and among other tricks, was to exhibit the well known "Metamorphosis of the Sack," in which the performer enters the ring acting the part of a drunken man, and afterwards assumes a half dozen or more different dresses and characters. The police who were in attendance to keep order, not being acquainted with the piece, as soon as they saw a drunken man enter the ring, immediately pounced upon him, and in spite of all the winks and nods of the ring master, bustled him out of the circus withuot ceremony. The effect upon the risible muscles of the audience may be imagined.

President Pierce and General Scott.—It is said, in the Crystal Palace, last Thursday week, when President Pierce met General Scott he shook him warmly by the hand, and said: "Ah, General I never expected to meet you on the same *platform!*" Of course, both laughed heartily at the joke.

Important from Mexico—Withdrawal of Mexican Troops from Mesilla Valley.

New Orleans, July 21.—The Picayune has later and important news from New Mexico.

The dates from Santa Fe are from June 11th up to a later period.

A general order had been issued by the Mexican Minister of War for the withdrawal of Gen. Trias and his forces from the further occupation of Mesilla Valley, which order was promptly obeyed by General Trias, leaving the valley in the same condition as it was at the commencement of the difficulties.

A very large meeting had been held at Santa Fe by the citizens, for the purpose of petitioning Congress at the next session to adopt energetic and speedy measures for the removal of the California Indians in New Mexico.

Liver Complaint, of ten years' Standing, cured by the use of only two boxes of

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS

New York, August 2, 1852.

This is to certify, that having been afflicted with liver complaint for ten years, and after having tried nearly every known remedy without finding relief, I was at last induced to try Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and after using only two boxes was perfectly cured. I now take pleasure in recommend ng them to the public, as the best Liver or general Antibilious Pills ever offered to the public.

MRS. ANN MALONA, No. 17 Rivingston street

P. S. Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, also his great Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. For sale in Wilmington N. C., by Wm. H. Lippitt Druggist.

Holloway's Pills for Bowel Complaints, Diarrhœa, and Disordered Stomachs.

Persons subject to these complaints cannot use a finer medicine than these invaluable Pills, and if taken in moderate doses, and the diet attended to, a certain cure will be effected. Their strengthening nature speedily renovates the impaired tone of the stomach, and renders the digestive organs more powerful. Bile and disorders of the liver may be infallibly cured by their use, and those who are suffering from a long residence in hot climates cannot adopt a more effectual remedy than Holloway's Pills.—They are also the best family medicine extant.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple, Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50. each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

NEXT TO THE LAST CHANCE.

WILL be sold, on Saturday, the 13th August, TWENTY VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND lying on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, about one and a half miles west of the Whiteville Depot, at a place called PINE LOG; a better place cannot be found on the road to sell goods, and get pay for them, too, or carry on the Distilling business. We will also sell, at the same time, a good TURPENTINE STILL AND FIXTURES, and a LOT OF TURPENTINE. A credit of six months will be given; note and good security required.

SMITH, JONES & CO.

July 29, 1853 36-ts

WHITE LEAD.—No. 1, extra, and pure, in kegs of 25 and 50 lbs. each, for sale by

Jan. 5. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

JUST RECEIVED—20 boxes Soda Crackers; 10 half bbls. Sugar-cured Hams; 10 half bbls. Butter; 20 [illegible] Flour; 10 boxes of prime Tobacco; [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

From the U. S. Fireman's Journal.
Boston, June 5th, 1852

Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.—Messrs Mortimer & Mowbray, of Baltimore, have conferred a great blessing on humanity, in their purchase from the discoverer of this efficacious medicine—Dr. Hampton—the privilege of manufacturing it. We have received several letters from old acquaintances, now resident in Baltimore, who, for years past, have been afflicted with Bronchitis, Asthma, and Rheumatism, in their worst forms, and many other distressing complaints, engendered by over-exposure to severe climate, violent exercise of the lungs, and general debility of the system arising from impure blood; with every one of whom instant relief and at last *positive cures, have been effected.*

When such information from reliable sources, reaches the public press, we consider it a duty it owes to mankind to give it all the publicity in its power.

Our readers, South and West, may rely upon the recommendations of our friends in relation to this medicine; and to those North and East, we can only say that, if no agencies exist among them for the sale of the Vegetable Tincture, a remittance of One Dollar to Messrs. M. & M., Baltimore, will insure the reception of a bottle of it.

See advertisement to-day. For sale by C. & D. DuPre, Wilmington, N. C.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Scrofula, or King's Evil.—This fearful disease, which baffles the skill of the most eminent physicians, and which has been considered incurable, is conquered by these famous remedies. Their searching properties penetrate to the very source of the disease, and, however deeply seated, however long standing, however apparently incurable, they will surely eradicate it from the system. Not a trace of it will remain after a few days' use of these wonderful remedies. Every sufferer from this terrible disease should lose no time in giving them a fair trial.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple, Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50. each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

An Appeal to the Young.—A young man has lately been convicted in Virginia of robbing the mail, and has been sentenced to the penitentiary.—There is an affecting & melancholy incident connected with this young man's criminal history, which goes to exhibit the strength of parental affection.—When the father heard his son had been arrested on charge of robbing the mail, he exclaimed—

"Have my grey hairs been brought to see this?" and then fell.

He was taken to his bed, and died in a few days of a broken heart. If the young would not bring the grey hairs of their parent to the grave in sorrow, let them avoid the first incitements to sin. Once in the downward path, they know not where they will stop.

Young America.—In the geography of Young America, the following boundaries of the United States are now glibly given: East by sunrise, West by sunset, North by the Arctic Expediton, and South *as far as we darn please!*

Paying like a Sinner.—Several years ago, in N. C., where it is not customary for the tavern-keepers to charge the ministers anything for lodging and refreshments a preacher presumingly stopped at a tavern one evening, made himself comfortable during the night, and in the morning entered the stage, without paying for his accommodations. The landlord soon came running up to the stage, and said, 'There was one who had not settled his bill.' The passengers all said they had, but the preacher who he said he understood that he never charged ministers anything. 'What, you a minister of the Gospel—a man of God?' cried the in keeper; 'you came to my house last night—you sat down at the table without a blessing; I lit you to your room, and you went to bed without praying to your Maker (for I stood there until you retired) you arose and washed without prayer, ate your breakfast without saying grace; and as you came to my house like a sinner, and eat and drank like a sinner, you have got to pay like a sinner.

Our Supreme Court, in a case before it at the present term, has decided, that it is the duty of every owner, having slaves hired out, if he resides in the State, to list them for taxation in the county of his residence.

This settles a question heretofore attended with no little difficulty.—*Raleigh Register.*

Important Discovery.

Dr. Radam, of New Orleans, has discovered a remedy for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Breast and Lungs, Influenza, Spitting of Blood, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, which has never been equalled by any medicine ever before discovered. Thousands have been restored to health by the use of this wonderful remedy, who had been given up by their friends and physicians as incurable. Dr. Radam's Microbe Killer is a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Female Weakness, Irregularities, Piles, Worms, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Gravel, Diseases of the Bladder, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, Sterility, Premature Decay, Mercurial Diseases, Blood Poisoning, Diseases of the Skin, Ulcers, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, Syphilis, Diseases of Females, Uterine Obstructions, Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Dysmenorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, Hysteria, Chlorosis, Irritability, Nervous Prostration, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance, Tumors, Cancers, Diseases of Children, Whites, Nursing Sore Mouth, Disease of Infancy, Sore Throat, Mumps, Quinsy, Putrid Throat, Canker, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Flatulency, Inflammation of the Bowels, Worms, Fever, Ague, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Urinary Diseases, General Debility, Hypochondria, Low Spirits, Blues, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Stupefaction, Tremblings, Nervous Irritability, Wakefulness, Lassitude, Coldness of the Extremities, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Hysterics, Nervous Headache, Diseases of the Eyes, Dizziness, Ringing of the Ears, Bad Breath, Scurvy, Constipation, Wind in the Stomach, Rising of Food, Heartburn, Nausea, Vomiting, Pain in the Stomach, Pain in the Back, Pain in the Limbs, Pain in the Joints, Pain in the Head, Pain in the Face, Pain in the Breast, Pain in the Bowels, Pain in the Kidneys, Pain in the Bladder, Pain in the Womb, Pain in the Ovaries, Pain in the Testicles, Pain in the Penis, Pain in the Vagina, Pain in the Anus, Pain in the Rectum, Pain in the Perineum, Pain in the Groin, Pain in the Thighs, Pain in the Knees, Pain in the Legs, Pain in the Feet, Pain in the Toes, Pain in the Fingers, Pain in the Arms, Pain in the Shoulders, Pain in the Neck, Pain in the Face, Pain in the Head, Pain in the Eyes, Pain in the Ears, Pain in the Nose, Pain in the Mouth, Pain in the Teeth, Pain in the Gums, Pain in the Tongue, Pain in the Throat, Pain in the Chest, Pain in the Lungs, Pain in the Heart, Pain in the Stomach, Pain in the Bowels, Pain in the Kidneys, Pain in the Bladder, Pain in the Womb, Pain in the Ovaries, Pain in the Testicles, Pain in the Penis, Pain in the Vagina, Pain in the Anus, Pain in the Rectum, Pain in the Perineum, Pain in the Groin, Pain in the Thighs, Pain in the Knees, Pain in the Legs, Pain in the Feet, Pain in the Toes, Pain in the Fingers, Pain in the Arms, Pain in the Shoulders, Pain in the Neck, Pain in the Face, Pain in the Head, Pain in the Eyes, Pain in the Ears, Pain in the Nose, Pain in the Mouth, Pain in the Teeth, Pain in the Gums, Pain in the Tongue, Pain in the Throat, Pain in the Chest, Pain in the Lungs, Pain in the Heart.

Dr. Radam's Microbe Killer is a sure cure for all of these diseases. It is a powerful remedy, and should be used with caution. Directions for use accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicines. Wholesale agents, Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

Dr. Radam's Microbe Killer.

Dr. Radam, of New Orleans, has discovered a remedy for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Breast and Lungs, Influenza, Spitting of Blood, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, which has never been equalled by any medicine ever before discovered. Thousands have been restored to health by the use of this wonderful remedy, who had been given up by their friends and physicians as incurable. Dr. Radam's Microbe Killer is a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Female Weakness, Irregularities, Piles, Worms, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Gravel, Diseases of the Bladder, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, Sterility, Premature Decay, Mercurial Diseases, Blood Poisoning, Diseases of the Skin, Ulcers, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, Syphilis, Diseases of Females, Uterine Obstructions, Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Dysmenorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, Hysteria, Chlorosis, Irritability, Nervous Prostration, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance, Tumors, Cancers, Diseases of Children, Whites, Nursing Sore Mouth, Disease of Infancy, Sore Throat, Mumps, Quinsy, Putrid Throat, Canker, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Flatulency, Inflammation of the Bowels, Worms, Fever, Ague, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Urinary Diseases, General

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 25, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

For Congress,

HON. WM. S. ASHE.

Intolerance.

As we remarked upon a former occasion, it is natural for those assuming a position or advocating a course at variance with the established principles of the party to which they claim to belong, to deprecate in advance that exposure of their erroneous action, which they must feel that the press of that party, in the conscientious discharge of its duty, will be called upon to make, and the very fact of their so doing is an involuntary acknowledgment of their own consciousness of the irregularity if no impropriety of their course of procedure. This much we were prepared to expect from Mr. Leak, as a necessary consequence of his position, but we were *not* prepared to find any one laying claims to the courteous bearing of a gentleman, or to the still higher and more purifying influences of christian membership, endeavoring to effect his object at the expense of the feelings, the legitimate influence, and the private interests of another individual, no matter how humble that individual might be, or however lacking in the possession of those "ample means," upon which Mr. Leak, by his frequent reference to them in his own case, seems to set so high a value. And yet such, we regret to say, has been the course pursued by Mr. Leak towards one of the editors of this paper. We regret it deeply for his own sake, since the harboring of such feelings and the commission of such acts must necessarily result in laying the foundation of future misery and corroding for the heart which could entertain the feeling or dictate the action.

The attempt, by a gentleman of Mr. Leak's age and wealth, to crush a young man almost at his outset in life, simply because he *is* a young man, and a native of another land, is one of those movements which stamp their own reprobation and that of their originator in colors and characters too strongly marked to receive any additional force from mere words, or to have one jot, or one tittle of that force abated by the most artful glosing.

From pillar to post—from stump to stump—from Long Creek to the head of the District—Mr. Leak seems to consider it his duty to endeavor to excite a prejudice against our person, and effect an injury to our paper, by denouncing one of the Editors of the Journal—Mr. Fulton—as a foreigner, and as a young man. He has been all that—(only more so as regards age)—for the four years and a half during which he has edited, or participated in editing, this paper; and every man, woman or child that cares to know, knows it long ago, without Mr. Leak coming down as a missionary to inform them of such an important fact. We cannot suppose that Mr. Leak will charge upon us as faults, that we are neither as old, nor as rich as he is; nor even assert that we, or anybody else, are to blame on account of the place where we happened to be born. It is hard that men should be abused for their misfortunes; and strange that any person should undertake to do so, and then stand up and accuse other people of intolerance, and try to lay claim to the honors of martyrdom.

But it is said that the regular Democrats, who oppose Mr. Leak's hobby of distribution, are intolerant towards those who differ from them upon this question. Now, permit us to ask if there can be produced, in the annals of political history, an expression indicative of more intolerance and presumption than that uttered by Mr. Leak here in the Court House—that he would vote for *no* man for Governor who does not agree with him upon this question. By this Mr. Leak clearly read out of *his* church the vast body of the party in the State, for he must have remembered the resolution of the last State Convention—he must have known that, in the disputed districts, *every* Democratic candidate stood and still stands upon the old platform of the party, and yet he read them all out. Talk of intolerance, indeed! Who can beat that? Who can equal it?

But this canvass is nearly at a close, and we rejoice that it is so. Political warfare has in itself sufficient seeds of unpleasant feeling, but it becomes doubly unpleasant, when, as in this case, the attempt is made to crush opposing individuals by such means as those resorted to by Mr. Leak. But we have kept cool. Perhaps we have met his attacks in one or two cases in language more suited to the nature of the offence than in accordance with our usual manner; but if severe, we have been deservedly so. For this, we have no apology to offer on our own account, although we endeavor to make for Mr. Leak that apology of which his embittered feelings will not yet permit him to see the necessity and propriety. It is useless to attempt to get out of his language at Long Creek; we had our information, and predicated our remarks offered some time since, upon the statements of too many and too respectable witnesses. We, however, appeal to nobody, as natives or as foreigners, nor seek to make capital with either, although we notice that Mr. Leak has been writing a letter to try and do away with the effect of some of his remarks. Every man that claims to vote, should do so as an *American citizen* and nothing else, and should alike repel either cajolery or abuse directed to or against them in any other way.

But we state sincerely that of all our comparative youth, limited means, or foreign parentage, we are not in the slightest degree ashamed; but we *would* be ashamed of grey hairs that, as in Mr. Leak's case, bring neither appreciation of the rights, nor respect for the feelings of others—that would try to bring the influence of age and wealth to crush youth struggling for independence. We are neither poor enough to ask favors from Mr. Leak nor any body else, nor rich enough to make him a present of those three dollars and a half advertising—having to pay which has so wounded his sensitive spirit through its most accessible avenue—his pocket. That man is a recreant to the best feelings of our common nature, who is weak enough and base enough to be ashamed of his origin. And may the hand that pens these lines forget its cunning when we feel ashamed of those to whom we owe—not simply life, which is a doubtful boon at best—but all that makes life valuable—precepts that have been the guiding star of our otherwise unguided youth, and an early culture of mind, to which we owe all the little that we may have done, or may hereafter hope to accomplish.

You can go, Mr. Leak! You can wrap and roll yourself, if you choose, in those "ample means" over which you rejoice; but you may rest assured, that there is a generous and high-minded public that will set a proper estimate upon your efforts; and that, instead of injuring your intended victim, they will recoil upon yourself. You can go, Mr. Leak.

☞We publish in another column an article which we find in the Baltimore Sun upon the Danubian Principalities. We had intended writing something ourselves, but find this ready to our hands, and in the main correct.

The Intelligencer.

Just after dinner yesterday, we sat musing in our sanctum, warm and exhausted by our extensive editorial labors. We picked up the Petersburg Intelligencer, and noticed therein and thereby, that some appreciative refectory-keeper had been sending the Editor a bowl of smoking Turtle soup, over which the Intelligencer-man smacked his lips and did rejoice. Having lost our appetite at dinner, we could have no sympathy with the Editor in his raptures over the aldermanic dish, and we got in a sort of pet with him for his gourmandising propensities. Well, the afternoon passed by, and about six, we happened to glance over the Petersburg Express, and found that the Express-man had got a bowl of soup, too, and *he* smacked his lips; but did we get mad with him about it?—not at all—the carniverous propensity had returned; we waxed slightly hungry, and sympathized perfectly with him of the Express, upon the whole question of Turtle soup.

Now, there ought to be a moral to this, if we could only find it out; for certainly the Editor of the Journal is too grave and venerable a man—Mr. Leak to the contrary, notwithstanding—to write anything without a proper feeling of responsibility. Perhaps it is intended to teach us the necessity and propriety of putting a lenient construction upon the action of others. When we see people working all sorts of moves to get offices and official positions, we must take into consideration the state of their appetite therefor—how long they have been hungering and thirsting after them. We must not measure their corn in our bushel. Because we cannot see or feel the all-absorbing charms of official position, that is no reason why some others should not. The reply of the toper is in point. He was accused and reprimanded for his fondness for drinking. Ah, said he, your are always talking about how much I drink, but you never take into account how *dry* I am.

Daily Journal, 22d inst.

Additional Foreign News by the Europa.

There are some additional details of the news by the Europa, but all in relation to the European difficulties is still conjecture. It is certain that the Russian forces have entered the principalities. Whether such action will be regarded as a *casus belli* by the Porte, depends upon the view taken of it by England and France. If not so regarded by these powers, negociations may again be resumed. The precise position and political character of these principalities, which are *quasi* independent in their local government but tributary to Turkey, and under a sort of Russian protectorate, is necessary to a full understanding of the subject. This we shall endeavor to explain tomorrow, from a consideration of all the lights before us.

It is a misfortune, that in the fondness for excitement, almost everything is exaggerated, and it is extremely probable that the demands of Russia upon Turkey have been so in this case. However, all is bound to come out. The Turks are said to be eager for war, and their drillings and preparations are incessant under the direction of French and English officers. Selim Pacha has gone on a mission to Schamyl Bey, the Circassian Chief, to secure his alliance. In case of a war, the policy of rousing all the border tribes and subject, but discontented nationalities against Russia, will no doubt be adopted.

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last notice:

By NASH, C. J. In Credle v. Credle, from Hyde, reversing the judgment below, and directing judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in Williams v. Burnett, in equity, from Martin, overruling the demurrer. Also, in Upchurch v. Wilson, in equity, from Wake, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Elliott v. Avery, from Perquimans, reversing the judgment and dismissing the petition. Also, in Freeman v. Morris, from Bertie, reversing the judgment. Also, in Manning v. Jones, from Gates; *venire de novo*. Also, in State v. Perry, from Wake, declaring that there is no error.

By PEARSON, J. In Adams v. Pate, from Wayne, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in *Doe ex dem.* Boyd v. Latham, from Beaufort, judgment reversed and judgment for defendant. Also, in Robertson v. Cunningham & Badger, in equity, from Caswell, sustaining the demurrer and dismissing the bill.—Also, in Ashbee v. Cowell, in equity, from Currituck, reversing the decretal order. Also, in Abrams v. Pender, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment. Also, in Petway v. Baker, from Edgecombe, affirming the decree. Also, in *Den ex dem.* Brothers v. Brothers, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J. In Buffaloe v. Hussey, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. Also, in Marrow v. Marrow, in equity, from Granville. Also, in *Den ex dem.* Baxter v. Baxter, from Currituck, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Sanders v. Bean, from Montgomery, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Benton v. Saunders, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Anthony v. Smith, in equity, from Halifax, overruling the demurrer. Also, in Croom v. Whitfield, in equity, from Lenoir.

Later from Santa Fe.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 20.

Advices from Santa Fe, dated June 11, say that there was a considerable excitement respecting the law of Congress to remove the Californian Indians to New Mexico. A public meeting was held, and protest forwarded to Washington

The silver mines near El Paso prove extremely valuable. 100 lbs. ore yield $15 to $20. The mines are supposed to be inexhaustible.

Governor Payne is recovering.

The Disorganizers.

Who are they? A. W. Venable, of the Fourth District, who announced himself for Congress the day he arrived in Granville from Washington, without waiting to consult the Democrats of the District, and who declared in advance that he was not to be controlled by "bobtailed lawyers, broken down constables, and beer-house debaters." The failure to hold a Convention in this District is owing more to his opposition to it, both public and private, than to all other causes combined.

Who are they? Walter F. Leak, of the Third District, who is out for Congress in favor of Bennett's Bill, and who declares in advance that he will support no man for Governor who is opposed to it. Mr. Leak not only takes ground against a Democratic principle, but he has the assurance—the arrogance to declare that *he* will support no man for Governor who does not agree with *him!*

Who are they? The Democratic Free Press, so-called, of Wilmington, which supports Mr. Leak in this conduct and also Messrs. Latham and Loftin in their opposition to Mr. Ruffin.

Who are they? Messrs. Latham and Loftin, of the second District, who are opposing Mr. Ruffin, the regular nominee—the former disappointed on account of office, and the latter once in full favor with his party in Lenoir, but now powerless there, and destined to defeat and final retirement.

Who are they? A little knot of disappointed office-seekers in the First District, who oppose Dr. Shaw, and are thus contributing to the election of Mr. Outlaw.

Here, then, are the disorganizers in North Carolina—all else is bright and cheering. We call upon the Democratic party to rise in its might and rid itself, if it must, of its unsound members. No party can exist without adhering to its principles, or without organization. *What is done now will tell for good or for evil next summer.* We now have the State—the people are with us, and we cannot maintain our position if we yield to disorganizers or favor those who, from selfish considerations, or from any considerations, abandon principle.—*Ral. Standard.*

Rev. Dr. Ives.

The Freeman's Journal contradicts the statement that Dr. Ives, late Bishop of North Carolina, was about to be ordained a priest in the Catholic Church, and that to this end the Pope had informed him he must separate from his wife.

The Charleston U. S. Catholic Miscellany says:

"If Mrs. Ives has become a Catholic, and is willing to embrace the religious or conventual life, thus freeing her husband of her own good will, Dr. Ives will be at liberty to prepare for Holy Orders. Otherwise, he will remain bound for ever to 'love, cherish and protect' her as his lawful wife."

...dipalities, and the relation Turkey and Russia hold toward them, cannot fail to possess considerable interest to the reader:

To the eastward of Hungary intervening between the land of Kossuth and the land of the Czar, lies Moldavia. It constitutes, on the map, a sort of promonotory or arm reaching up into the dangerous neighborhood of Russia, along the banks of the Pruth, from the point where that estuary discharges into greater flood of the Danube. Many years ago, before the Russians had discovered the superior value of diplomacy as a means of aggrandizement over the old-fashioned way of big armies and positive hard knocks, Bessarabia formed a most flourishing part of Moldavia, affording it a sea-coast on the Euxine and a river line on the Danube. In the year 1812, it was annexed, forcibly, to the dominions of the Emperor Alexander. So the Moldavia of to-day is entirely inland; touching Poland upon the north, Russia upon the east, Transylvania at the west, and Wallachia at the south; and covering a surface of about 17,000 square miles—an area about equal to that of Massachusetts and Vermont put together. Crowded together closely on this soil live considerably more than 1,419,105 people, of Slavic origin; the census of 1838, which affords us these figures, being the latest of which we have information. Jassy is the capital city.

Wallachia lies at the south of Moldavia and Transylvania, reaching from Servia at the west, in Bulgaria upon the south and east. Its area is pretty nearly 25,000 square miles, not varying materially from that of South Carolina. Its inhabitants—numbering more than two millions and a half of souls—are an extremely composite body; a large body tracing their origin distinctly to the Roman Military Colonies established along the Danube by Trajan and his successors; others, remounting to the early Greeks; a vast body owning Sclavic affinities; and the rest made up of thronging, busy Turks, Jews, and Gipsies. Bucharest is the capital.

Servia, the third of the Principalities, is about equal in superficial extent to Moldavia, and contains a million of inhabitants. The principal town is Belgrade.

The religion of these three provinces is the same as that of Russia; and so are their ethnological affinities. Political events have, however, served to weaken the tie. From the earliest historical period since the fall of the Western Empire, Moldavia, Wallachia and Servia have maintained a condition of *quasi* independence. The inhabitants elected their own princes, and managed their own internal affairs. Fealty was always acknowledged to some neighboring power, as security in the event of war; but there was always a stern, and generally a successful contest, whenever the lord paramount stretched his authority so far as to interfere with popular privileges. Down to the period of the reformation, the crown of Hungary was the one to which the Principalities did homage. The victories of Solyman, the Magnificent, however, transferred the supremacy to the Porte, and right willingly was the transfer accepted by the people, who found the Turkish protectorate ample security against the Muscovites. Cossacks, and other troublesome neighbors, with scrupulous regard to religion and established privileges and usages.

For the two succeeding centuries, the Extra-Danubian provinces enjoyed their rights without molestation. Then, however, the Porte asserted his authority to appoint the "hospodars," as the chiefs were called; and thenceforward these positions were sold upon speculation to rich Greeks of Constantinople, who used their power in accumulating rapid princely fortunes. This state of things was borne very impatiently until the commencement of the present century. The internal convulsions of Turkey, and the general insurrection of the Greeks at the South, encouraged similar movements along the Danube. The Czar, in his paternal tenderness for the Sclave race, was ready with substantial backing. He assumed the protectorate of the three provinces. He dictated the terms of accommodation finally agreed upon—namely, that the princes should be indigenious, elected by the people, accepted by Russia, and not excepted to by the Porte, without sufficient cause humbly shown to the court of St Petersburg; that Turkey should pay the expenses of the Russian occupation of the two principalities, and that Russia should remain in possession until payment was made.—The supposition was that Turkey could not procure the necessary sum, 7,000,000 of ducats, and that the Russian lien must presently be converted into entire possession But the money was forthcoming, leaving no excuse for prolonging the occupation. All these provisions were contained in the treaty of Adrianople, in 1829. The Russian protectorate was formally renounced in 1834. The renunciation was only formal. The actual authority has remained in the court of St. Petersburg.—Weary of its arrogant pretentions and of the rigid despotism exercised under the guise of friendship, the Moldo-Walachians took part in the revolutionary movement of 1848. Russia at once poured into the principalities an army of 120,000 men. England, France, Austria and Prussia, who were jointly pledged to resist any act of Russia inconsistent with the independence of Turkey, stood silent while the outrage was perpetrated. The liberal movement was promptly quelled. Turkey was obliged, by the treaty of Calta-Liman, to pay the expense of this violation of her own soil.

Possession was retained until the payment was actually made, and it was only in 1851 that the Russians actually withdrew from Moldavia. These events have almost completely annihilated the old popular liking of the Principalities for the Czar. They have penetrated his selfish aims. They have had a taste of the quality of rule they are to expect when transferred from one government to the other. They foresee the termination of their present elective privileges. They look back with regret to the comparatively happy condition of things before Russia had ever interposed, and recognize in the generous and progressive policy of the Sultan guarantees of a future which Russia cannot offer them for centuries at least. Of course, where a people is so disposed, the occupation of their territory is equivalent to an act of conquest.

That the Czar hungers for the opportunity to make the Danube the line of his territory Turkey-wards there can be no doubt. His relations with these people for the earlier portion of the century were those of a fellow whistling off a neighbor's dog. Every effort was made to conciliate the masses and fasten the boyards. It was only when the popular temper disclosed itself five years ago, as decidely averse to autocracy, that the real purposes of Russia stood confessed. The present invasion is very far from welcome. It was one of the Russian schemes to release the Moldo-Walachians from all obligation to military service or contribution on behalf of the Sultan, thus in effect disarming the people in such emergencies as the present. But the Porte is at least assured of entire neutrality! and what with his regular forces, and the *levee en masse*, can set a half million of well-drilled fighting men in the field. These, if the occupation of Moldavia be viewed as a *casus belli*, will be amply able to drive the Russians beyond the Fruth. Having no contest with the population, there will be none of that murderous guerilla warfare to be anticipated, from which the Turk suffered so severely throughout the Greek Revolution.

COMMUNICATIONS TO NEWSPAPERS.—The following extract from an article in the New York Commercial Advertiser, on the subject of the right of individuals in the community to use the editorial columns of a paper for the promulgation of their own views, is worth the perusal of all who affect the quill.

We may just say here, that we recognise no obligation to insert communications taking exceptions to editorial views and opinions. We are always willing to do it when the space at our disposal admits of it, and other circumstances are favorable.—But if one reader may insist upon our publication of his reply to an editorial, so may all, and four of these long columns might be inadequate to contain communications called forth by but a quarter of a column of editorial matter. We always give such communications careful reading and are glad to receive them. They have a wholesome effect, tending to make a public journalist write carefully and weigh well his positions ere he publicly assumes them. This hint is for the use of some who write as though they thought that editors have no right to express opinions at all; of others, who seem to think that an editor's mind ought to be an exact transcript of their own; and of yet others, who seem to look upon our columns as though they were [illegible]

...sad to say, but still we can see no harm in publishing it:

WASHINGTON, July 11th, 1853.

My Dear Sir:—The President will leave us today, en route for New York. It will be a memorable period in his history and of the times.

His transit and visit to the Crystal Palace, and the scenes in which he will be a prominent actor, will be eminently calculated to elicit his true and undisguised character. It is the very field for transparency.

General Pierce is ardent in his temperament; acute in his sensibilities, and impulsive in his feelings. But discipline has made them subordinate to prudence. They all sprang from noble aspirations, enlarged generosity, active philanthropy and exalted honor. He loves his country as a patriot should, and he loves his fellow man with a tolerant and generous brotherhood. He has no dark corners in his soul to hide away resentments and nurse revenge—he has no concealments that would dishonor the purest magnanimity, and he has no disguise that would mock praiseworthy gratitude—the possession of exalted station gives him no pride to pamper and no exclusiveness to offend. He bows with humility to this attestation of popular confidence and favor, never forgetting that though he is Chief Magistrate, he has been taken from the ranks, and will return to the ranks as one of the sovereign people.

Bring him within the reach of the influences that cluster around his heart and guide his conduct, and General Pierce will exhibit those elements that most commend, dignify and honor the character of man.

He will make these impressions upon the thousands that will hear his ardent and graceful elocution; and more than this, with those who may come within the range of social intercourse.

This will be an occasion where party feeling should have no place and no remembrance. Better impulses should hallow the day; when the glory of a common country should be felt by all; and a common destiny, be shared by all—when a generous brotherhood should be treasured up and taken away by each heart as the most pleasing recollection of the rivalry and comity of nations, and the best bond of the peace and perpetuity of the Union.

Most truly, your friend, &c.

From the St Louis Republican, of June 30.

From New Mexico.—The Boundary Question.

We have received our files of the Sante Fe Gazette for May. They are occupied to a great extent with discussions of the Mesilla difficulty and the question of boundary between Mexico and the United States.

On the 11th ult. a large meeting of citizens of New Mexico assembled in Santa Fe, with a view to some expressions of public opinion on this question. In the report adopted by this meeting, drawn up by the Judge, Joab Houghton, we find the following statement:

"On the 8th of March, 1697 Joseph Sarmiento, Marquis de la Laguna Viceroy of Mexico under the government of Spain, issued a decree declaring the boundary between New Mexico and New Biscay (now Chihuahua) to be at the Rio Nombre de Dios, or Sacramento and described the village of El Paso to be within the jurisdiction of New Mexico.

"Don Juan Baptiste Pion, deputy of the province of New Mexico to the Cortes of Spain, in a memorial to that body, bearing date Cadiz, 1812, claims for New Mexico jurisdiction to the 28th degree of north latitude; and thus the southern boundry of New Mexico seems to have stood until by an act of the Mexican Congress, passed July 27, 1824, the northern limit of the jurisdiction of the town called Paso was made the northern boundary of the province of Chihuahua, and necessarily the southern boundary of New Mexico. In this subsequent year, 1825, Chihuahua was, by an act of the Mexican Congress, erected into a State, with the northern limits as described in the act of 1824. By no subsequent act of the Mexican government has this boundary line been changed.

"By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo the southern boundary of New Mexico, as laid down in Disturnell's map, was made a part of the boundary between the two republics.

"The southern boundary of New Mexico, as laid down in Disturnell's map, strikes the Rio Grande at a point not exceeding eight miles above the town called Paso.

"Tracing, then, all the changes in the position of this boundary under the Mexican government up to the date of the treaty, it is clear that New Mexico extended to the northern limits of the town of El Paso, and that the treaty so contemplated the boundary.

"This territory in dispute was under the jurisdiction of New Mexico, as a department of Mexico. The civil authorities of the temporary territorial government from 1846 to 1851, and the territorial government established by the Congress of the United States, continued to exercise jurisdiction over this disputed territory until the fixing of the initial point on the Rio Grande, in 1851, at 32 deg. 22 min. north latitude, more than 48 miles above the town of El Paso, by Commissioner Bartlett.

"The territory was immediately seized vpon by the Mexican authorities; American citizens located there were despoiled of their property, and many Mexicans who had commenced the settlement of Mesilla in 1847, with the understanding that they were placing themselves under the protection of the government of the United States found themselves, against their will, again under the Mexican government. Many of these citizens appealed to the then executive officer of this territory, but in vain."

Commissioner Barlett, in support of the claims of Chihuahua to the Mesilla valley, refers to a survey made in 1834 by Staples and Conde, and a map based upon it, which fix the Southern boundary of Chihuahua, and of course the southern boundary of New Mexico, at 32 deg. 57 min. and 43 sec. The Santa Fe Gazette, commenting upon this says:

"The survey made by Messrs. Staples and the Conde in year 1834 was not adopted by the government of Mexico, nor was it ever agreed to by the Territory of New Mexico, it was an act on the part of Chihuahua for which she had no authority. We ourself were in Chihuahua at the time this survey was made by Mr. Staples, and can speak understandingly about it."

The Santa Fe Gazette of the 14th ult. says:

"Senor Selezor, the newly-appointed Mexican boundary commissioner, who has arrived in El Paso, states, as we are informed by a letter from there, that if the government of the United States refuses to confirm the boundary as already run, Mexico will regard it as declaration of war."

THE TOMB OF FRANKLIN.—A dilapidate dark slab of stone, at the southwest corner of Fith and Arch streets, Philadelphia, marke (or did a few years ago) the spot where rest the remains of Benjamin and Deborah Franklin; but you cannot see their grave nor read the inscription without scaling a high brick wall, in violation of the law, or securing a good opportunity and the favor of the sexton, each of which is said to be attended with difficulty. So well hidden is this grave, and so little frequented, that we have known many natives of Philadelphia, of men's and women's estate, who could not direct one to the locality where it may be found. Yet Franklin was a man whose equals is not the product of every century—a patriot whom his country should forever revere—a philosopher whose name will live so long as science shall endure; and the wife of his heart was to him more than woman always proves to the husband of her love—a companion, counsellor, and self-sacrafice friend. They sould forever repose beneath the old gray stone that canopies their bed—a monument beautiful in its appropriate simplicity; but around them should be constructed a beatiful iron fence, through which we might behold their quiet abode; and the choice of flowers and ever-greens should rightly adorn it.

GREAT PASSAGE OF THE SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS.—The celebrated American clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, Capt. McKay, arrived in the Mersey on Saturday evening, 2d inst., from New York, having made the run in a shorter time than was ever previously accomplished by a sailing ship. She departed from New York in tow of a steamer, at 3 p. m., on the 18th ult., and consequently made the trip in about 14½ days. It is said she ran from the Grand Banks to Cape Clear, a distance of 1,668 miles, in 135 hours, being an average of 296 miles per day. On one day she made 344 miles, and on two others 340 each. She has been 223 days at sea since she was launched, and has made an average of 180 knots per day.

Why is a watch dog fonder at night than he is in the [illegible]

...extensive [illegible] to foreigners, [illegible] The great men sup[illegible] dine without a dish of peas and sliced bacon.

When the Poles make a feast, the host seldom furnishes the table either with spoons, knives or forks; but each guest or servant brings them with him, and after the banquet is over, carries them home. Each one at the table has a napkin, made of a broad piece of starched linen, which is sewed to the table cloth, to prevent it being stolen by the servants.—After the guests are seated at the table, the gates of the house are immediately closed, and are not opened until the table is cleared, and an inventory taken of the plate, as a precaution against the peculiar failings of the footman, who are always sure to diminish the number of plate and other valuable articles, at every opportunity.

Every person of rank and means has his banquet hall in the house, devoted exclusively to feasts and entertainments. In these halls is found a large table, always loaded with both victuals and drink, adorned with a great variety of valuable plate, from which the cloth is seldom removed, until its original color is lost in the accumulated dust of months, equally offensive to sight and smell. The banquet hall is furnished with a gallery for a band of music, which generally consists of violins and portable organs.

The invited guests always being their footmen with them. As soon as the masters are seated at the table, they immediately give half the bread to their servants, who stand behind them, eating and drinking over their shoulders, while at the same time they wait on their lords when they call. When the master asks twice for wine, the servant brings a double quantity, which they both drink alternately from the same glass, without rinsing. The large quantities of victuals brought from the kitchen are seldom returned, for the reason that the servants generally steal what they do not eat. After the cloth is removed, the Poles retain their seats for a long time, while they excessively indulge in wine.

While eating, they dismiss all other care and business; and when sent for, they seldom leave the table until they have finished their meal.

Saxton's Fall of Poland.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

July 21—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Southerner, ——, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McKary.

July 22.—U. S. M. Steamer Vanderbilt, Lemmerman, from Charleston, with 96 passengers.

22—Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

23—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 65 passengers.

CLEARED.

July 22—Schr. Adele, Applegit, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Wyatt, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Henrietta, Rothwell, for Fayetteville, by Wessel & Eilers.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville by E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. M. Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 38 passengers.

23—Schr. Marine, Powell, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 2 bales fur, 4 do. wool, 9 do. waste, 5 do. yarn, 27 do. sheeting, 200 bush. pea nuts, 449 bundles paper, 3 bbls. fruit, 8 boxes mdze., 487 bbls. spirits turpentine, 2,298 do. rosin.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 35 passengers.

Schr. Elouise, Jones, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Brig Richmond, Giles, for Richmond, Me., by Peirce & Dudley; with 50 bbls. pitch, 103,000 shingles.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T.C. Worth, with one boat in tow.

Brig Paul T. Jones, Sparrow, for Jerime, (St. Domingo,) by Russell & Bro.; with 26,000 ft. lumber, 303,000 shingles.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 21.—Bacon, 10@; Beeswax, 24@25; Coffee—Rio, 11@11½, Laguira, 11½@00, St. Domingo, 9@10; Cotton—Strictly prime, 11@00, Prime, 10½@00, Fair, 10@10½; Feathers, 35@37; Flour—Superfine, 5 50@0 00, Fine, 5 25@5 00, Scratched, 5 00@0 00; Corn, 85@90; Wheat 75@80; Peas, 90@$1; Rye, 65@70; Hides—Dry, 7@8, Green, 3@0; Lard, 10@11; Molasses—Cuba, 25@26, New Orleans, 37½@40; Salt—Liv'p, (sack,) 1 50@1 60. Alum, (bushel) 00@00; Flaxseed, 1 00@0 00; Tallow, 7@8; Wool, 27@28.

Bacon—Receipts of N. C. Bacon fair, sales generally at about 10c. Corn may be considered heavy at reduced figures. Flour—Receipts large, market heavy. N. C. Whiskey sells at advanced figures.

CHARLESTON, July 22.—Sales of Cotton during the week ended yesterday evening, near 1206 bales at 9@11c. ℔ lb. as extremes. Sales of 400 tierces of Rice at 3½@3¾ ℔ 100 lbs. Sales of 14,000 bushels Washington Corn at 70@75, and 4000 bushels N. Carolina do. at 81 cents ℔ bushel—market bare. Sales of Western Lard at 11 and North Carolina at 11 cents ℔ lb.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Three days previous—Naval Stores—Turpentine continues quiet, and we have only to notice sales of 120 bbls. North County, at $3 75, and 400 Beaufort, $3 62½ ℔ 280 lb.—stock, 11 @ 12,000 bbls Spirits Turpentine has been in good steady demand, though a trifle lower has been accepted—the sales are 1100 bbls., at 45½ @ 46 cents, cash, and 47, 60 and 90 days, wholesale, and 46 @ 47, cash, in lots as wanted. We notice besides, 530 bbls. Tar, at $2 56½ @ $2 62½, in order, in yard, and $2 75, delivered; 2200 Common Rosin, $1 45 for North County, and $1 50 for New Berne, (295 lb.,) delivered; $1 50 for small Wilmington and $1 57 for large, in yard; 1 60 for 310 lb., delivered, and the same price for a small lot strained, in yard; 450 No. 2, &c., $1 75 @ $1 87½; and 2879 White, chiefly at $2 25 @ $4 50, but embracing one parcel extra pale, as high as $5 50 ℔ 280 lb.

Rice—Is in fair demand, without change in prices, and sales of 350 tcs. at $3 81½@4 50, cash.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1853.

James B. Pigford and wife, vs. Wm. H. Smith, wife and others. } Petition to sell lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Samuel Torrans and wife, Sarah Jane, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the Town of Wilmington, North Carolina, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, to answer or demur to complainant's Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, PATRICK MURPHY, Clerk and Master of said Court, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D., 1853.

Teste: P. MURPHY, C. M. E.

July 8th, 1853 44-6w

WILL YOU READ THE TRUTH?

A MEDICINE must have merit, and great merit too, to stand the test of public opinion. No art of puffing can galvanize a worthless article so as to keep it alive as a *good medicine*, if it be not really so.

A good medicine will live, become popular, and extend its sales year after year, in spite of opposition. The people readily find out its virtues, and the fame of them passes from mouth to mouth with more rapidity than newspapers can spread it. *A living witness*, testifying to the cure a medicine has made for him, is of far more service than any newspaper advertising.

In proof of what we say above, we refer you to Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, and its effects. Its praise is in the mouths of multitudes. The best men of our country give their testimony to its wonderful cures. Among them we name Hon. H. Clay, Hon. Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, with hundreds of others. Capt. Thomas Canot—brother to the celebrated physician of the Emperor of France—was cured by it of a disease of seven years' standing, after the skill of the Doctors of Europe and America had failed.

In fact the rich and the poor, young and old, in every place, in the city and country, find the same success attends its use.

Hampton's Vegetable Tincture is purely vegetable, and warranted free from all mineral substances. This Tincture, by its mild, pleasant, and safe action on the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs, and the nervous system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Consumption, Scrofula, King's Evil, Worms, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Fits, Nervous Affections generally, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaints, with all diseases arising from impure blood. As a remedy for the various derangements of the Female System, it seems to have no superior.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM HAS, IN DOCTOR HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, A CURE for its numerous and complicated derangements. Hundreds who have been debilitated and dispirited, and on the verge of a premature grave, have been restored by its use to blooming health, which we are abundantly able to prove by such a host of LIVING WITNESSES.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DEBILITY.

[*Extract from James Harris, Esq's. Letter, Alexandria, Va.*]

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself, he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with inability, constantly complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE."

RHEUMATISM, 38 YEARS.—Mrs. E. Bagwell, of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention, and tried many medicines, but was cured only by HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

COUGH, CONSUMPTION, &c.—Mr. Henry C. Winn [illegible] for 9 years, great weakness, &c., had, in all, [illegible]; tried all their remedies, but was cured only by HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

For sale by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 267 Baltimore street, and 182 Broadway, New York. Call for HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, and see that the signatures of C. & D. DePRE'S, Wilmington, N. C., are on the bottle.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expense per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 20, 1853—39-tf.]

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

BY R. W. CHADWICK AND E. H. REMICK,
Beaufort N. C.

RATES of Board and Tuition for boys, vary according to the studies, from forty eight to fifty six dollars per Session of five months. [May 13, 1853—36-3m

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JULY 8th.—Received this day the following cheap Publications: Flirtations in America, or High Life in New York. This Novel is one of the most intelligent and interesting that the season has produced. The Necromancer, or the Mysteries of the Court of Henry the Eighth, by Reynolds,—printed from the advanced sheets purchased from the author in London. Vivian Grey, by D'Israeli—3 volumes in one. The Emigrant Squire, by the Author of Bell Brandon, is the best work he has ever produced. The Two Merchants, or Solvent and Insolvent, by T. S. Arthur. Philip in search of a Wife. Father Clement, a true and touching story, by Grace Kennedy, a delightful volume. The Far South West, by Emmerson Bennett. Illustrated Edition—The Life and Adventures of Arthur Spring, the Murderer of Mrs. Ellen Lynch and Mrs. Honora Shaw, with a Portrait of the Murderer, Arthur Spring, Trial, and the Speeches and Conviction.